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# The Hongkong Telegraph

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VOL. II NO. 246

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1947.

Price 20 Cents

## 16 Milliard Pesos Claim For Hunting Rights

### ARGENTINE GOVT. SUED

Perpignan, France, July 18.  
A descendant of an 18th Century French explorer today laid claim to all profits of the Argentine crocodile hunting industry since 1778.

Eugene Cyprien Poch, said the Argentine Supreme Court would shortly be asked to award him 16,000,000,000 pesos on the basis of his claim that all crocodile hunting rights were given to his ancestor by a native chieftain.

He said he had been informed by his attorneys in Buenos Aires that the Argentine government did not contest his claim but only the amount due him.

"A difference of a few milliards would be negligible," he said. The ancestor to whom the unnamed chieftain was said to have been so generous was Jean Baptiste Poch, who is principally noted for having introduced the egg-plant into Europe.

He explored the Rio Vermello and Rio Paraguay and planted the French flag on all the region of Mato Grosso from near Buenos Aires to Rio Pilcomayo.

**GIFT OF RIGHTS**  
Although Louis XVI failed to back up his claim to most of what is now Argentina, his descendant insists that the gift of crocodile hunting rights given to him and "his heirs for perpetuity" is still legal and binding. It was never recognised, however, by the Spanish conquerors, nor by the Argentine government which succeeded the Spaniards in 1810. According to evidence traced by a French genealogist, Poch the adventurer was married in 1777 to a native girl in Argentina in a ceremony according to local customs and she gave birth to a son who was named "Conquistador". Eugene Cyprien Poch claims to be directly descended from Conquistador.—United Press.

### OIL REFINERY EXPLOSION

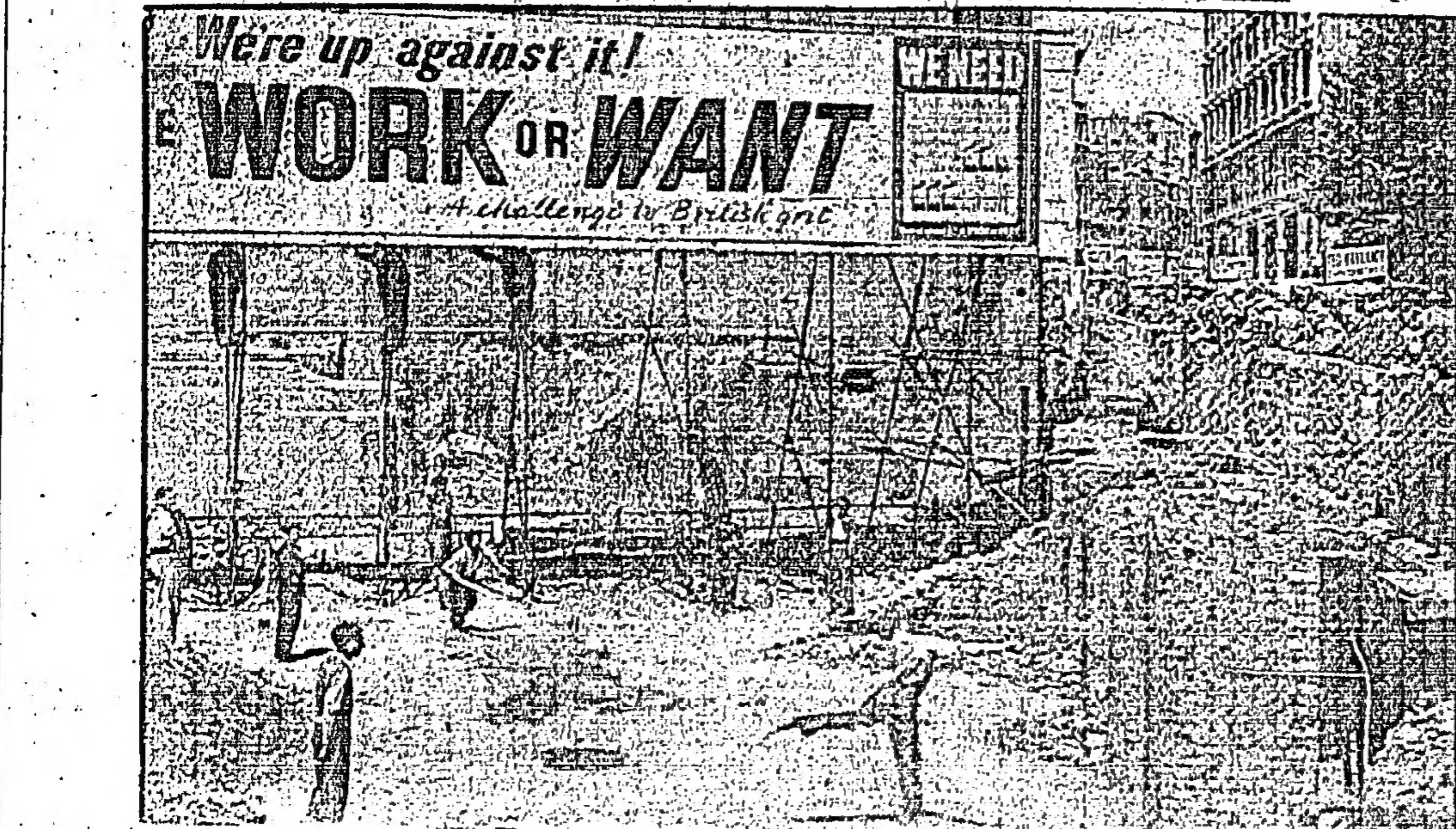
Bordeaux, July 18.  
Forty-one workers were burned, at least 19 of them seriously, in an explosion at the Franco-Colonial oil refinery here today.

Approximately 20,000 gallons of gasoline in a chemical laboratory blew up and witnesses said the workers were transformed into veritable human torches.—United Press.

### EDITORIAL

## Border Protection

THIS week's gun battle at Lokmachau gives new meaning to a recent declaration by the Commissioner of Police, who he said: "These days police officers have to take their lives in their hands as they go about their duties." The readiness of our criminals to resort to firearms is as disconcerting as their skill in using them, and both factors, add to the normal difficulties confronting the police in "fringe" areas, and arresting the daring thieves, footpads and smugglers who abound within the Colony's borders. The Lokmachau incident is especially revealing because it appears that Sub-Inspector Nippard and Police Constable Lau were shot in cold blood after being disarmed. It is a reminder that not only are Hongkong's criminal classes bold and desperate, but also cowardly ruthless. This case in point highlights another aspect—that armed criminals "this side of the frontier" have friends and eager partisans on the other. When police officers, endeavouring to maintain law and order within the boundaries of the Colony are subjected to Bren gun fire from across the border, then the time has arrived for more stringent counter-action. The public has been permitted but a hazy idea of the scale and trouble which has afflicted the Hongkong border since the re-



The other "Test Match" . . . they couldn't go to Lord's, but these city office boys and messengers drew quite a crowd to watch their lunch-time cricket on the "Work or Want" bomb site in Shoe Lane.

## SPECULATION IN CURRENCY

### Troops' Action Not Fully Disclosed

London, July 18.  
Five Opposition members announced today that they will ask the House of Commons on Monday to vote a virtual censure motion against the Secretary of War, Mr. F. J. Belenger, on the ground that he failed to disclose the full extent of British troops' speculation in currency in Germany and Austria.

Belenger told the House last February that the Government lost £20,000,000 because of troops' money dealings in the British occupation zone.

The motion offered by Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, Conservative, and other Conservative and Liberal National members, would place the House on record as expressing "regret" that "the full extent of the losses" was not stated.—Associated Press.

### Trains In Collision

Naples, July 18.  
Two persons were killed and over 100 injured, many of them seriously, when two passenger trains collided today near Foglia Reale on the outskirts of Naples.—Reuter.

## TYPHOON PASSES

Another typhoon has missed Hongkong.

At 3 o'clock this morning, reports the Royal Observatory, the depression was situated 130 miles southwest of Hongkong, or approximately 60 miles south of Kwangchowwan. It was then moving in a northwesterly direction at between seven and eight knots.

This means the typhoon has passed west of the Colony, and the No. 1 typhoon signal is expected to be lowered by noon today.

### Royal Romance

## Semi-Private Wedding Possible

London, July 19.  
Three London newspapers on Friday asserted that despite an apparent public demand that Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten be married with pomp and pageantry, King George and the government may order a relatively small semi-private ceremony because of the nation's poverty.

A Government and Buckingham House spokesman said that they knew nothing to substantiate the reports and one court source said that the speculation seemed "premature" because no decision has been made. No one, however, flatly denied that the people may be denied a public show which many hoped would rival King George's and Queen Elizabeth's coronation.

### CHAPEL CEREMONY

The Daily Express, Daily Graphic and Daily Telegraph all suggested that the ceremony might be at St George's chapel at Windsor. The chapel holds only about 2,000.

Only two days ago, the Express said that six out of seven letters to the editor were in favour of a big wedding at Westminster Abbey.

The speculation on Friday was that an Abbey ceremony would necessitate a national holiday—cutting Britain's vital production for export as well as temporary time-standards and decorations—costing money and goods which some feel Britain can't spare.

The Telegraph said that the BBC would apply for permission to televise the wedding if it takes place in the Abbey. Television facilities were refused for the coronation.—Associated Press.

## British Film Industry To Invade U.S.

London, July 18.  
Sir Alexander Korda, Britain's biggest independent producer, said today that quality rather than quantity would be the British film industry's biggest weapon for largescale invasion of the United States.

## "In Sight Of Shooting War"

### United States & Greece

Washington, July 18.  
"The United States is within sight of a shooting war this minute in Greece," asserted Mr. Charles A. Eaton, the Republican Chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, today.

A veteran foreign expert, known for his internationalist views and sympathy with the United States Government's foreign policy, Mr. Eaton was testifying before the House Rules Committee on a resolution which would permit members of his Committee to travel abroad this summer to investigate the situation in the light of the Marshall plan.

Accusing Russia of having "taken off its mask" in boycotting the Paris economic conference, Mr. Eaton declared: "Either America will stand and hold the fort in Greece or Russia will take over. If the latter takes over Greece, the destiny of mankind is at stake."

### CONFIDENCE IN FILMS

He said he was convinced that British films could be successful in the United States.

"But the monetary value of British films in the United States does not depend only on the number of films we send there. It depends chiefly on the quality of these films."

"The final and essential factor which will determine our film revenue from America is whether the American public like our pictures and are willing to pay to see them. I am convinced that if we can send to America films that the American public like and which are profitable to show, there will be no resistance, organised or not, to playing of our films all over America."

Korda said.

He said he believed that American theatres could absorb 40 to 50 first class British pictures a year, thus earning dollars with which to equalise in part the expenses incurred for American pictures.—United Press.

### GUERRILLAS RETREAT

Dispatches from Jannina, Northern Greece, today said that the guerrilla forces, reduced to barely 1,000 men after six days of mountain fighting with the Greek Army and were reported yesterday to be withdrawing into the Pindus Mountains.

The guerrilla attack, which threatened the north town of Serres and apparently aimed to seize the Greek frontier territory, appeared to have completely failed.

Preliminary investigations of the United Nations Balkan sub-committee sitting in Jannina have established a case of violation of the Greek frontier when 2,000 guerrillas, alleged by the Greeks to have come from Albania, attacked Koniza on Sunday. It was learned today.

The attack was described as a "clearly and carefully planned military operation" by a member of the sub-committee. So far, however, no evidence has been offered to prove the existence of the so-called "International Brigade" alleged by Greek sources to have participated in the attack.—Reuter.

## STOP PRESS SIGNAL DOWN

The No. 1 typhoon signal was lowered shortly after 10.30 this morning, all threats of a "howl" having passed.

## LONDON SCENE

## Up-To-The Minute Sports News

## SOUTH AFRICANS' EXCITING WIN

## Kent Lose By 8 Runs

Derby, July 18.  
After one of the most exciting day's cricket of the whole tour, South Africa today beat Derbyshire by three wickets, no fewer than 18 wickets falling during the few hours of play.

The first ball of the day claimed South Africa's first wicket in their first innings, which closed for 172, leaving them 52 runs behind.

But Derbyshire were then skittled out for 32 in 85 minutes, this being the lowest score of the season in first-class matches. The feature was the amazing bowling by Smith, who in 4.5 overs conceded only one run and took six wickets, including the hat-trick. The only recorded instance of a bowler taking six for one in first-class cricket goes back to 1868, when S. Costick, of Australia, accomplished the feat against Tasmania in 21.1 overs.

South Africa thus wanted 75 runs to win but did not get them without some shocks, losing the first three wickets for eight runs and seven wickets were down for 70 before Fullerton hit the runs while Plimstoll defended stubbornly.—Reuter.

## Migoli Beats Tudor Minstrel

Sandown Park, July 18.  
The Aga Khan's Migoli, superbly ridden by Charlie Smirke, beat Mr. John Dewar's Tudor Minstrel fairly and squarely over one and a quarter miles here today to win the valuable Eclipse Stakes.

The almost black son of the 1938 Derby winner, Bois Roussel, won this £9,000 prize because he stayed on far better than the odds-favourite and Derby failure, Gordon Richards, riding Tudor Minstrel, tried to make every post a winning post as he had done in the Two Thousand Guineas. For a good while he led his field, going easily in front.

At the end of one mile the Minstrel was still in front, galloping easily. As they swung into the straight, Smirke, who has always been lying handy on Migoli, brought the colt up into second place and seized a position on the rails as Richards took the Minstrel into the middle, perhaps hoping to strike a fresher going. Stride for stride these two battles for supremacy but when a furlong from home out came Richards' whip and the favourite could not quicken, it looked ominous for his chances. As they fought their way to the winning post, it was obvious that Migoli's superior stamina would bring victory. One and a half lengths separated this great pair of three-year-olds after one of the finest races.

Third, the lengths in the rear, came last year's winner, the four-year-old Gulf Stream.

Tudor Minstrel had every possible chance and the result of the race has finally established that one mile is his limit.—Reuter.

## MIDDLESEX DEFEATED

London, July 16.  
A feature of the county cricket results today was the defeat of Middlesex by Somerset, with only ten minutes to spare. The Middlesex players were set to make 50 runs for victory in five hours, but Somerset were able to get them all out for 334 to win by 24 runs.

Today's results were:

At Manchester: Lancashire beat Northamptonshire by eight wickets. Northants 89 and 196 (Brookes 111 not out). Lancashire 271 and 15 for two wickets.

At Huddersfield: Yorkshire drew with Leicestershire. Yorks 167 for three declared. Leicestershire 108 for three (Tomlinson 53).

At Nottingham: Nottinghamshire drew with Hampshire. Hants 310 for four (Rogers 130, McCorkell 50). Notts 256 for four (Kiddell 62 not out).

### GLOUCESTER WIN

At Gloucester: Gloucestershire beat Worcestershire by 65 runs. Gloucestershire 223 and 133 (Allen 64, Parks six for 60). Worcestershire 149 and 142 (Goddard six for 54).

At Taunton: Somerset beat Middlesex by 24 runs. Somerset 356 and 229 (Meyer 55). Middlesex 227 and 334 (Falkbairn 198, Thompson 69, Leslie Compton 59).

At Lords: Gentlemen drew with Players. Gentlemen 302 and 209. Players 334 for eight declared and three for no wickets.

At Westcliffe: Essex drew with Glamorgan. Glamorgan 323 and 67 for five (Peter Smith five for 25). Essex 251 (Avery 62).

At Birmingham: Warwickshire beat Kent by eight runs. Warwickshire 104 and 149. Kent 143 and 102.—Reuter.

### Golf Champion

Vienna, July 18.  
Major J. K. Evans, of the British Army, won the Austrian amateur golf championship with an aggregate of 207.—Reuter.

## All-American Tennis Finals

Paris, July 18.  
The anticipated All-American final to the women's doubles championships materialised today when the French lawn tennis championships were continued at the Roland Garros stadium.

The semi-final results were: Miss Doris Hart and Mrs. Patricia Todd beat Miss Joy Cannon and Miss Joan Quertier (Britain) 10-6, 6-2. Miss Margaret Osborne and Miss Louise Brough beat Miss J. Jedzejowska and Miss Magda Rurak 6-1, 6-2.

The same four American girls have also reached the semi-final of the women's singles.—Reuter.

## Belgian Leads In Cycle Race

St. Etienne, France, July 18.  
Raymond Impanis of Belgium covered the 130-kilometres from Vannes to St. Etienne in three hours 49 mins 36 secs today to win the 19th lap of the Tour de France, which saw French Rene Vietto tumble from first to fourth place in the overall standings.

Jean Robic of France was second and Aldo Ronconi of Italy third.

Italian Pierre Brambilla, who expects his French citizenship papers to come through before the race winds up on Sunday, finished fifth today but took over the lead in the overall standings, with Ronconi second, Robic third and Vietto fourth.

Vietto, in a towering rage after today's disastrous lap, threw his bicycle at fans rushing to console him, followed up with his own kick and getting up with his fists. When the fans shouted at him, he turned and ran to the dressing rooms.—United Press.

## BAKSI TO FIGHT TANDBERG AGAIN

On his return from Paris today, Low Burston, European representative of the Twentieth Century Sporting Club, said he had signed the leading French middleweight, Marcel Cordin and Turzan Dauthuille, for United States engagements in August and September respectively.

He added that heavyweight Joe Bakshi had agreed, before leaving for New York today, to a return match with the Swedish champion, Ole Tandberg, "before the end of the year".—United Press.

## Police Commissioner On Border Shootings

Police officers who patrol the British side of the Hongkong-China border are having less trouble than was experienced by their predecessors, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. D.W. MacIntosh said today.

Emphasising that the situation along the border was not growing more serious, the Commissioner explained that the New Territories Frontier Force was back at its pre-war strength and that the number of stations had been increased.

Incidents like the shooting of a European Inspector and a Chinese constable along the border four nights ago "are bound to occur now and then", he said, but they are not frequent enough to make necessary additional measures to guard the border or protect men stationed there.

"Actually we are having less trouble than the Compagnons had," said Mr. MacIntosh.

Patrolling the border is difficult because the boundary is free and open, although some roads are threaded with barbed wire at night. One hundred men, including some of the most experienced available, make up the Frontier Force, and there are five patrol stations functioning on a 24-hour basis. Before the war there were only three stations, and others were manned as emergencies arose.

Most of the Chinese criminals who engage in gun battles with border police "probably" are engaged in smuggling, the Commissioner thought. He pointed out that boundaries between countries always are trouble spots and favourite hangouts of gunmen and criminals.



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ROBERT ALDA  
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"THE MAN I LOVE"

WARNER BROS. Directed by RAUL WALSH

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TO-MORROW

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GERALDINE FITZGERALD**

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At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20, & 9.20 p.m.

song-swept story of how "DIXIE" was born!

12 GREAT SONG HITS!

**DIXIE**

Resplendent in Technicolor

Starring: CROSBY, LAMOUR, and DOROTHY

SHOWING TO-DAY

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12 GREAT SONG HITS!

**DIXIE**

Resplendent in Technicolor

Starring: CROSBY, LAMOUR, and DOROTHY

**Entertainment****NO HOLDS BARRED**

The violent fight between two women ever filmed has just been produced at Walton-on-Thames, England, where John Corfield's latest film "The Milk-White Unicorn" starring Margaret Lockwood, is now in production.

Slaps and kicks are only incidents in the battle between British starlets Joan Greenwood and Joan Rice, who sling each other to the ground and battle as fiercely as any two wrestlers.

The scene is a remand home dormitory and both girls—tiny fair-haired Joan Greenwood and little brunette Joan Rice—weigh under a hundred pounds.

**FILMS and PLAYERS:****Studio mud.... Ingrid Bergman expecting....**

HOLLYWOOD mud, tons of it, greets the eye as the doors of Universal's largest stage opens to reveal the filthiest set and the most dishevelled crew of actors working in any big Hollywood movie. The fixture is "Brute Force," and the two stars toiling in this scene are Burt Lancaster and Charles Bickford. Unless their faces had been scraped clear there would have been no chance of recognising them.

"Brute Force" is another Mark Hellinger story apparently just as grim and uncompromising as "The Killers," which showed Lancaster so far out in front that they can't make his movies fast enough to appease the taste of his public. Once more Lancaster is a penitentiary inmate, and as usual, he is trying to break the gates—hence the muddy tunnel and the two begrimed actors.

SELZNICK'S "Duel in the Sun"—the costliest film ever made—has been in the shade in Britain. No one wants to distribute the £2,000,000 picture.

The Rank Organisation has refused to handle it so long as Selznick insists on raising the rental figure by 20 percent.

British film exhibitors have rejected the suggestion that admission prices should be increased, as was done for "Gone With the Wind" (cost £1,700,000), and they refuse to bear the increased cost themselves.

A CLEANED-UP version of the film was recently shown. It's colourful, technicolour-hokum, but too long.

If it were cut by three-quarters of an hour it would be a rip-roaring, fast-moving Western with as much relation to life as a George Formby comedy, though first-class entertainment.

The angle, in which Jennifer Jones, fatally wounded, crawls to her dying lover aptly justifies the film's cynical nickname, "Lust in the Dust."

JAMES MASON'S Hollywood engagements are hanging fire because he insists on having his wife as leading lady in his films. The studio moguls may be influenced by Broadway's strong criticism of Mrs. Mason (Pamela Kelline), as Bathsheba in her husband's recent Broadway play. The pair played

**THEATRE Directory****SHOWING TO-DAY**

Queen's—Song of the Islands.  
Leo—The Man I Love.  
King's—For Whom the Bell Tolls.  
Alhambra—Yellow Canary.

**NEXT CHANGE**

Queen's—The Thief of Bagdad.  
Leo—Nobody Lives Forever.  
Alhambra—Splitfire.

**Inga Tidblad, Sweden's Idol, May Join Rank**

STOCKHOLM. "You also, Inga?" Thousands of Swedes groaned as it became known that Sweden's leading stage actress, Inga Tidblad, had listened to Mr Arthur Rank's siren strains.

Hollywood took Ingrid Bergman, Signe Hasso, Frank Sundstrom and Viveca Lindfors, and will perhaps buy Inga Landgre and Nils Poppe and

many more. The Swedes were alarmed but did not shed tears, because Sweden has movie youth enough to stand an exportation to both Hollywood and London.

Stockholm alone, with its 700,000 population, there are some 3,000 boys and girls attending daily dramatic schools hoping for a movie chance. Some thousands more bit players are already engaged by the film companies besides the older, experienced screen stars.

This is more than enough for Sweden, with its thirty-films-a-year production. Successful Swedes in Hollywood are also the best propaganda Sweden could get—and the cheapest, the Swedes mean.

But the stage players... Swedish theatre still keeps up to a very high standard despite the bitter competition by the movies. A strong group of excellent, experienced players still stick to the theatre, although the movies would give them more money. And the Swedish lovers of the theatre don't like seeing any depletion of this group, and especially not to the film companies' benefit.

Blond, blue-eyed Inga Tidblad has been the leading lady of Swedish theatre life for almost two decades. As tragedienne or comedienne, she always has given the audiences something to remember. She has served Thalia faithfully for 25 years, and during this time the film producers only twice succeeded in persuading her to take a movie part.

"I love the theatre, I've loved it since my sixth year," Mrs. Tidblad told a correspondent. "I play classic and modern dramas with the same delight. Actually, I have no objection to playing in movies, though I prefer the stage. I only strive to make the best out of my part, and I never accept one that is not a really good one."

"That's the reason why I haven't played much in films. I haven't simply found many movie scripts worth playing."

"As to the Eagle Lion offer, I haven't yet said yes. I've got repeated offers and also studied English scripts before. This week or the next I expect a new script. I heard about being very good. If that is the case, I will accept immediately."

"In such case I am going to London this summer during my vacation."

CICELY COURTNEIDGE was furious. That American trip, to put her show, "Under the Countess," on Broadway, was off—cancelled almost at the last minute. Passages were booked, closing notices put up at the theatre. Then Cicely was told: "It's off. The deal has been cancelled. Break the news to the cast."

She said: "It was all over so suddenly. Had we known about it before, we could have carried on in London instead of closing. No reason was given." Reason whispered: the Americans thought the show a bit dated.

**RIGHT NAMES FOR THE RIGHT PARTS**

By PATRICIA CLARY

Preston Sturges, producer, who is convinced that the right choice of a name for a character often is as important as the part itself, has odd names in his mental pigeon-holes that have been stored there for years.

When the right character comes along, Sturges drags the right name out. And it's a big relief to get rid of it.

"The names keep flashing on and off in front of my eyes until I get rid of them," he said. "They even wake me up at night."

Sturges' latest use of an odd appellation is "Diddlebock," the name under which Harold Lloyd staggers proudly in "The Sin of Harold Diddlebock."

"I saved that name for nine years," Sturges said. "I was going to make a story about a law firm of 'Diddlebock, Diddlebock, Diddlebock and Werewolf.' But it just fitted the character in this picture."

Unfortunately, the name wasn't unique. A real Harold Diddlebock showed up, said he committed no sin, and what was California Pictures going to do about it?

"The name 'Kockenlocker' kept

recurring to me for months once," Sturges said. "I finally found a place for it in 'The Miracle of Morgan's Creek.'"

He unburdened himself of several other names. In that picture—"Ratskewalski," "Glump," "Shut-tish," "McNanny" and "Tuerck."

Sturges' "Casualty" was Sturges' idea of another good name. He gave it to Franklin Pangborn in "Sullivan's Travels."

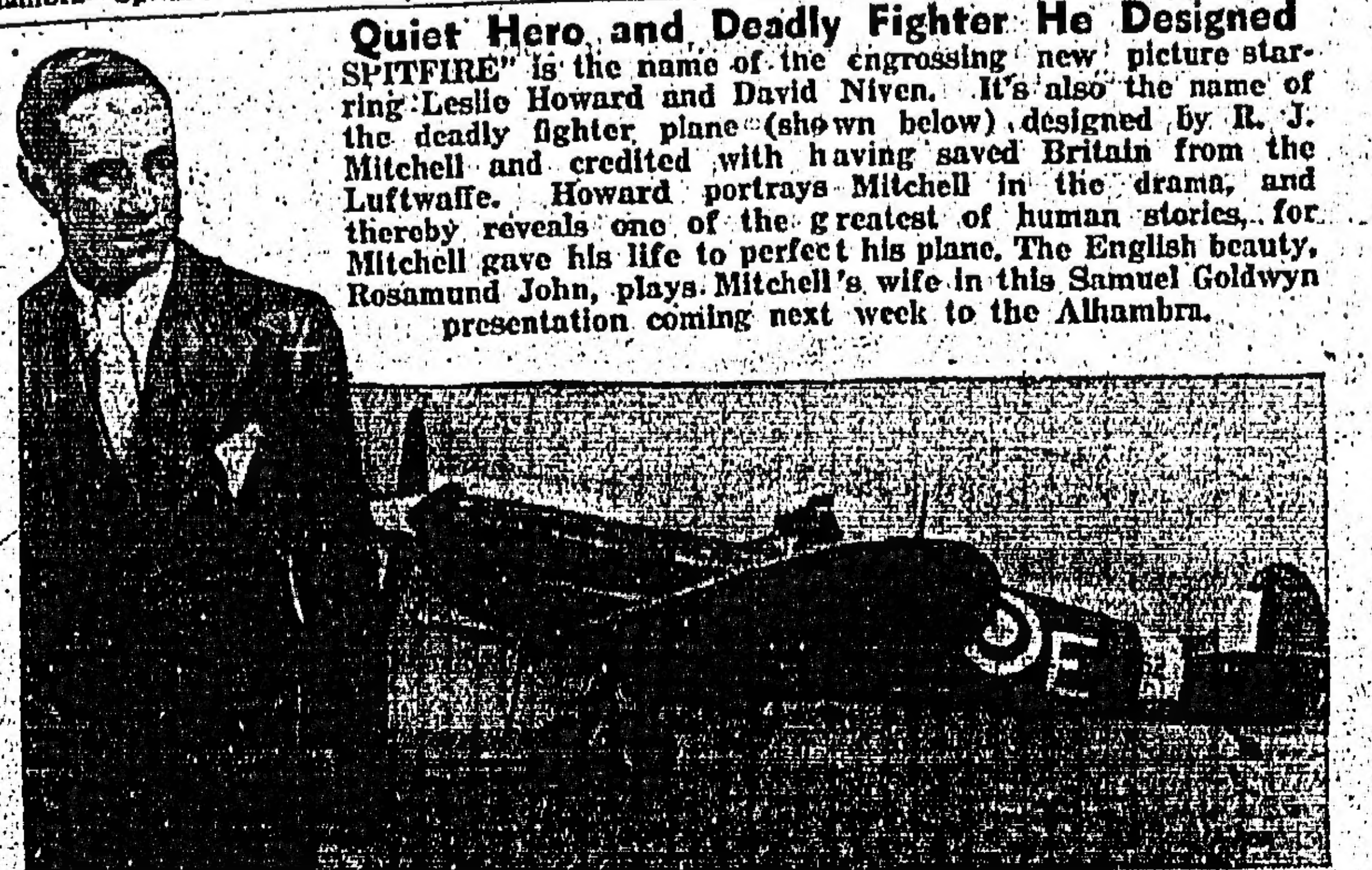
"It doesn't mean a thing," he said. "It's just the way it sounds. The nearest I've come to hidden meanings is 'Reverend' 'Upperman' in 'Hail the Conquering Hero.' Some names bring an unexpected laugh. I didn't think it was funny to call Rudy Vallee 'John D. Hackensacker III' but the audience did."

Among the other names Sturges has utilised in movies are Biddleker, Hildebeiner, Hadrian and Asweld. But he still has a raft floating before his eyes day and night.

"I'll never make enough movies to get rid of them all," he said. "Maybe I could give them to the guy who names Pullman cars."

United Press.

Quiet Hero and Deadly Fighter: He Designed SPLITFIRE is the name of the engrossing new picture starring Leslie Howard and David Niven. It's also the name of the deadly fighter plane (shown below) designed by R. J. Mitchell and credited with having saved Britain from the Luftwaffe. Howard portrays Mitchell in the drama, and thereby reveals one of the greatest of human stories, for Mitchell gave his life to perfect his plane. The English beauty, Rosamund John, plays Mitchell's wife in this Samuel Goldwyn presentation coming next week to the Alhambra.

SHOWING  
TO-DAY**QUEEN'S**At 2.30, 5.15,  
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

BETTY GRABLE  
VICTOR MATURE  
JACK OAKIE

**SONG OF THE ISLANDS**

MITCHELL BARBIER GILBERT

TO-MORROW MORNING  
AT 11.30 A.M. An RKO Radio Release—In Technicolor

Sonja HENIE Michael O'SHEA  
"IT'S A PLEASURE"

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For the purpose of acknowledgment, all subscribers who have Chinese names are requested to give these names in Chinese characters as well as in English.

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## YOUR RADIO LISTENING FOR NEXT WEEK IN DETAIL—A "TELEGRAPH" FEATURE

## VISITING TRIO TO BROADCAST TOMORROW NIGHT

## Trumpeter, Drummer And Vocalist

One of the principal attractions from ZBW this coming week is a studio programme by the visiting Ben Dudley Trio. They will broadcast tomorrow (Sunday) evening.

Formerly with ENSA, the Ben Dudley Trio has toured such widely scattered places as Nairobi, the Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, and Burma.

Ben Dudley is a trumpet player of considerable virtuosity and has played with the Ambrose Octet, Lou Prenger, Maurice Winnick, Lew Stone and George Scott-Wood.

Peggy Dawson, another member of the trio, is known as Britain's Queen of Boogie-Woogie. She has toured the provinces in a variety of acts, written and devised by herself, and since 1943 has toured with the trio.

Douglas Cassels, the drummer, and third member of the trio, has been in the city, having played in every band in the city. With his band, he has become an engineer on a naval ship, but in 1943 was released to join the trio as part of an ENSA company.

The trio intend to put over a first-class programme from the studio tomorrow night.

Details of the week's programmes follow.



BEN DUDLEY

## TODAY

12.30 Daily Programme Summary.

12.32 Variety with Freddy Martin and His Orchestra.

The Hit-Sur Song (A Swedish Song—Gwen).

Scottie—Freddie Martin and His Orchestra.

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Freddie Martin and His Orchestra.

## TODAY

12.30 Daily Programme Summary.

12.32 Variety with Freddy Martin and His Orchestra.

The Hit-Sur Song (A Swedish Song—Gwen).

Scottie—Freddie Martin and His Orchestra.

Freddie Martin and His Orchestra.

Freddie Martin and His Orchestra.

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Freddie Martin and His Orchestra.

Players with Jack Cooper to sing.

2.00 Close Down.

2.30 TUNES OF NOT-NO LONG-AGO.

Fill get by (Agony)—Victor Silvester's

Shirley—Victor Silvester's

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Don't Tell (from "La Bohème")—Puccini

—Benjamin Gigli, Tenor and Giuseppe de

—Benjamin Gigli, Tenor and Giuseppe de

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## BBC Overseas Shortwave Programmes

SUNDAY, JULY 20

6.00 FRIENDS TO TEAM.  
6.30 VERA LYNN SINGS.  
7.00 WEEKLY NEWSLETTER.  
7.15 VOICE OF THE VIOLIN.  
7.30 SUNDAY SERVICE.  
from H.M.S. Duke of York. Flapship of the Home Fleet, conducted by the Rev. Alexander Campsie.  
8.00 THE NEWS.  
8.15 HARRY SERENADE.  
Peter Yorke and his Concert Orchestra.  
8.30 FROM TODAY'S PAPERS.  
9.15 MERRY HILAND.  
with Jimmy O'Dea.  
9.45 SERENADE.  
featuring Peggy Brooks, Australia's Sweetheart of Song.  
10.00 THE NEWS.  
10.15 Sheila Stewart.  
THANKS YOU FOR YOUR LETTERS.  
10.30 NEW RECORDS.  
10.45 VARIETY BAND-BOX.  
12.00 MIDNIGHT: RADIO NEWSREEL.

MONDAY, JULY 21

6.00 CARROLL LEVY SHOW.  
7.00 TALKING POINT.  
7.15 FORCES' FAVOURITES.  
7.45 SOUTH AFRICA v. YORKSHIRE.  
Cricket: A commentary by Kenneth Wolstenholme, from Bramall Lane, Sheffield.  
8.00 THE NEWS.  
8.15 BLACK MAGIC.  
The Concert Orchestra, directed by Stanley Black.  
9.00 FROM TODAY'S PAPERS.  
9.15 MICHAEL KREIN SAXOPHONE QUARTET.  
9.30 REPORTING RECORD.  
10.00 THE NEWS.  
10.15 PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.  
10.30 WAVY MIXTURE.  
11.00 METROPOLITAN POLICE CENTRAL HAND.  
11.30 RHYTHM, ROMANCE AND RUMBA.  
12.00 MIDNIGHT: RADIO NEWSREEL.

TUESDAY, JULY 22

6.00 OBSERVATION POST.  
6.30 WITH HALF-POUR.  
7.00 BOOK OF VERSE.  
7.15 PETER ON SHAKESPEARE'S 'As You Like It'.  
7.30 HILLY MAYER (Piano).  
7.45 SOUTH AFRICA v. YORKSHIRE.  
A commentary by Kenneth Wolstenholme, from Bramall Lane, Sheffield.  
8.00 THE NEWS.  
8.15 MUCH-DEBATED IN THE MARCH.  
8.30 FLETCHER HENDERSON.  
and his Orchestra (gramophone records).  
8.45 FROM TODAY'S PAPERS.  
9.15 ARTHUR TULAY.  
and his Cameo Orchestra.  
9.45 NEVILLE MEALE.  
(Harpsichord).  
10.00 THE NEWS.  
10.15 TOPICAL SURVEY.  
10.30 RADIO CROSSWORD.  
10.45 THE NEWS.  
11.15 RHAPSODY.  
Paul Fenichel and the Skyrockets.  
Concert Orchestra.  
12.00 MIDNIGHT: RADIO NEWSREEL.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23

6.00 I'LL PLAY TO YOU.  
6.30 FLOPSAM'S FOLLIES.  
7.00 TALK ON MUSIC.

Rimsky-Korsakov, by Arthur Langford.  
7.10 MILITARY BAND.  
(gramophone records).  
7.45 SOUTH AFRICA v. SCOTLAND.  
Cricket: A commentary from Paisley.  
8.00 THE NEWS.  
8.15 JAZZ OCTET.  
8.45 High Motion in 'MEET THE REV'.  
9.00 FROM TODAY'S PAPERS.  
9.10 H.M. THE KING INSPECTS THE HOME FLEET IN THE CLYDE.  
9.30 PAUL TERRY AND STEVE.  
Episodes: The Subjects.  
10.00 THE NEWS.  
10.15 THINK OF THESE THINGS.  
10.30 LONDON NOCTURN.  
Discussions between well-known people on important issues.  
10.45 'ON WITH THE MUSIC'.  
A programme of hit tunes of yesterday.  
12.00 MIDNIGHT: RADIO NEWSREEL.

THURSDAY, JULY 24

6.00 RADIO RHYTHM CLUB.  
6.30 SCOTLAND HALF-POUR.  
7.00 LONDON NOCTURN.  
7.15 VALDA AVELING.  
(Australian pianist).  
7.45 SOUTH AFRICA v. SCOTLAND.  
Cricket: A commentary from Paisley.  
8.00 THE NEWS.  
8.15 AMERICAN DANCE BANDS.  
8.30 ACCORDION CLUB.  
9.00 FROM TODAY'S PAPERS.  
9.15 HIGHLAND IN JULIAN.  
10.00 THE NEWS.  
10.15 THE KING'S JUSTICE.  
A talk by Francis Cowper.  
10.30 REARSH CONCERT PARTY.  
11.00 BRITISH CONCERT HALL.  
Conducted and presented by Sir Thomas Beecham.  
12.00 MIDNIGHT: RADIO NEWSREEL.

FRIDAY, JULY 25

6.00 CALLING ALL SPORTSMEN.  
6.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES.  
7.00 REFINED NOTION.  
7.15 HIGHLAND IN JULIAN.  
7.45 LOUIS KENTNER (Piano).  
8.00 THE NEWS.  
8.15 AT YOUR REQUEST.  
9.00 FROM TODAY'S PAPERS.  
9.15 H.M. MIDLAND LIGHT ORCH.  
10.00 THE NEWS.  
10.15 THE ECONOMIC PROSPECT.  
A talk by Graham Hutton.  
10.30 CALLING ALL SPORTSMEN.  
11.00 Sir Edwardes and Wyndham.  
Gladie in 'THE PAINTED VEIL'.  
by W. Somerset Maugham.  
12.00 MIDNIGHT: RADIO NEWSREEL.

SATURDAY, JULY 26

6.00 H.M. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.  
Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult, Eds Kersey (Violin), Valin.  
6.30 BBC RECORDING.  
6.45 AS BEEN FROM SCOTLAND.  
6.55 COLONIAL QUESTIONS.  
7.00 RKO PULSLOVE.  
and his Music Makers.  
7.45 SOUTH AFRICA v. ENGLAND.  
THE FOURTH CRICKET TEST MATCH.  
A ball-by-ball description of the first day's play.  
8.00 THE NEWS.  
8.15 JIMMY MADIN (theatre organ).  
8.30 TIP-TOP TUNES.  
9.00 FROM TODAY'S PAPERS.  
9.15 RADIO NEWSREEL.  
9.30 RADIO RHYTHM CLUB.  
10.00 THE NEWS.  
10.15 SATURDAY SPORT.  
Including commentaries on Cricket: South Africa v. England; Seawant-Haka Cup Race, commentator, Peter Scott.  
12.00 MIDNIGHT: RADIO NEWSREEL.

## SIDE GLANCES

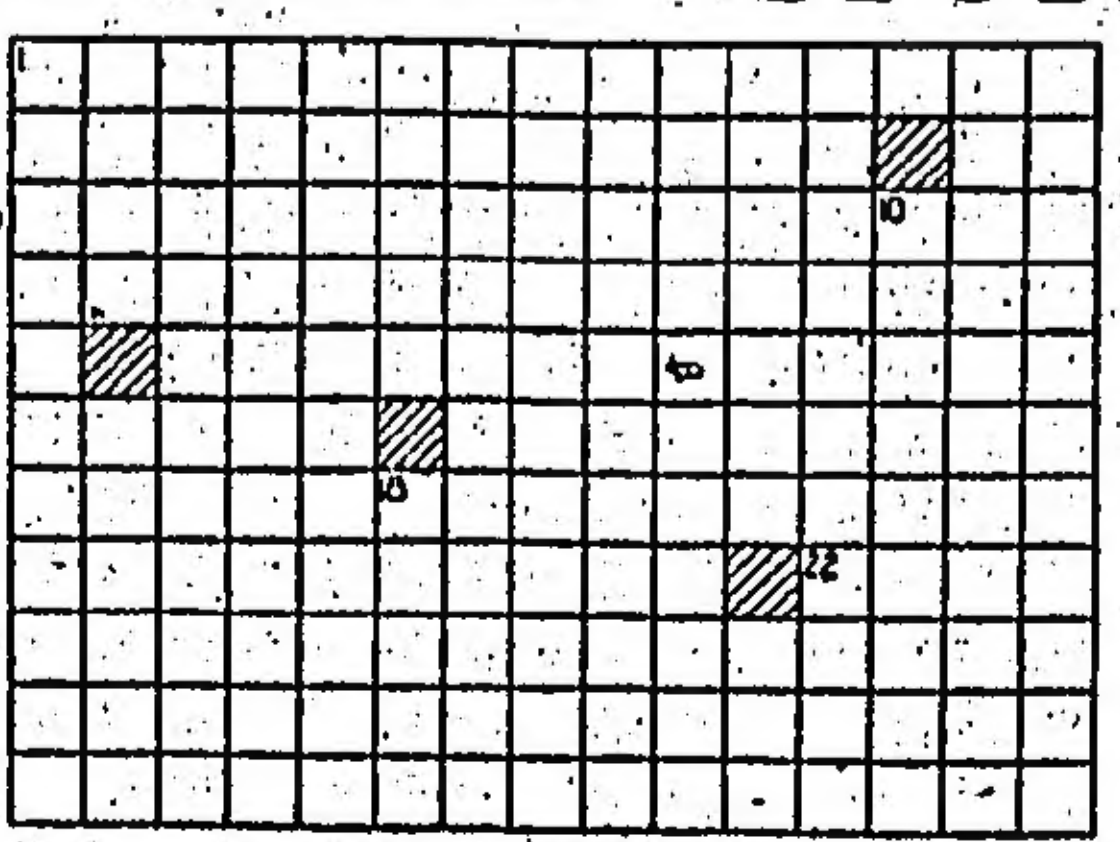
By Galbraith



"I'm just reading the want-ads, mother—I don't want to spend my vacation sitting here with nothing to do!"

## Skeleton Crossword

- CLUES ACROSS
1. What the printer's ink is called.
  2. A word meaning to give rise to.
  3. A word meaning to give rise to.
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## DOG WAS FAITHFUL TO DEATH

He was just a little nondescript white dog. He was familiar to the people of the Arizona town of Wickenburg for several years. They saw him often trotting along behind his master.

The pair went to town weekly from Thompson's lonely cabin in the desert for provisions which he carried home in a sack over his shoulder.

Then H. C. Nicholls, who knew the aged prospector only by sight, reported he had found Thompson in a fainting spell along the highway and had taken him home.

Constable B. E. Fugatt went to the Thompson cabin to see if there was anything he could do. He found Thompson dead, and the little white dog on guard.

The dog would not let Fugatt approach the body of his master. Fugatt called Justice of the Peace R. L. Westall. But with no word from his master to restrain him, the dog kept baying at bay.

Finally at the word from Westall, Fugatt shot and killed the animal so they could remove Thompson's body.

Today the little dog with courage lies buried at the feet of his master in Wickenburg cemetery. "It was the least we could do," Westall said.

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## Continuing IT'S FUN FINDING OUT — by — BERNARD WICKSTEED

"Those two coins the dealer offered us were in mint condition and suitable for a collection, you must understand. If you found an old one in your pocket and took it to him he probably wouldn't offer you anything for it."

Now then, how many pennies do you suppose there are in existence? By adding up the figures in all the annual reports of the Mint since 1860, Mr. Martin has worked out that there ought to be 2,000,000,000.

But about 400,000,000 of them have been lost—several of them by me.

The Government makes a profit on lost coppers, because a penny doesn't cost anything like a penny to make. At current prices a penny is worth of bronze will make three and a half pence.

Other coppers are not quite so profitable. You can get 2,448 worth of pennies out of a ton of bronze, but only 2,973 worth of halfpennies and farthings.

Nickel threepenny bits (which are really only one percent nickel and 99 percent brass) work out at ten pence for the raw material, and the new cupro nickel "silver" introduced this year shows the biggest profit of all. You can make a pound's worth with a pennyworth of metal.

If you've got a pair of scales and you lose the weights, you can use pennies instead. They run 48 to the pound, or three to the ounce.

## PORTUGUESE SEARCH FOR WOLFRAM

Coincident with renewed world tension, the search for wolfram has been renewed throughout Portugal, but latest official figures showed that amounts so far extracted from the country since conclusion of the Great War are negligible.

Wolfram mines now existing in Portugal are owned by British, American, Portuguese and French concerns or individuals. Government legislation authorizes export only to countries whose nationals own the mines.

Wolfram mines formerly owned by German concerns now are controlled by the Inter-Allied Commission. Sale and transfer of ownership are expected to be announced in the near future.

Exports since the war have not been important. In August, 1946, one ton was exported; in September, more than 17 tons; in December 1946 and in January 1947, 224 tons. No figures for the months since January have been announced. Wolfram normally is mined as a by-product, not for itself alone.

The price has declined as sharply as production. During the war it was selling for 700 escudos a kilogram. Now it sells for 30—just year it brought 12. Among the agents dealing in wolfram in Lisbon are two Rumanians and one Yugoslav. —United Press.

## WORLD'S OIL RESERVES

According to Charles Raynor, petroleum adviser to the United States State Department, the Netherlands East Indies is the world's fourth largest oil producer, coming after the United States, the Caribbean area and the Middle East.

Seventeen thousand million barrels of the world's total oil reserves are controlled by the United States, the next number jointly by British and Dutch companies, and 6,000 million barrels by Soviet Russia.

## A penny for your thoughts

HAVE you ever given any thought to the common British penny—apart from ways of getting it and spending it? If not, let's start now.

In the first place, why is it called a copper when it's really made of bronze?

That's an easy one to answer. At one time pennies were copper, but they were changed to bronze in 1860 because that metal was found to make better coins. They were neater looking and didn't wear out so quickly.

You may come across a real copper in a box of curios or a collection of coins, but you won't find a penny earlier than 1860 in your change. Have a look in your pocket and see.

Another thing you'll probably never find is a penny with 1864 on it. Why? Well, there's a story that they were all withdrawn because someone discovered they had gold in them.

A man at the Mint was supposed to have had a grievance. He was under notice or something, and when no one was looking he slipped a couple of gold bars into the melting pot.

The truth is not so widely known. It is simply that very few pennies were made that year because there were enough in circulation already.

In the years 1823-25 and 1841-43 no pennies at all were made.

Why? I said, "Has that got gold in it, too?" "No," he answered. "But there were very few made that year, and so the same old story about the gold got around. At one time people were paying 9d. each for 1822 pennies."

"Now if you were to find a penny with 1833 on it you really would have something valuable, for there were only six made that year. One is under the foundations of the new London University building in Bloomsbury, and the rest are at the Mint and the British Museum."

SOMETIMES you find pennies with a tiny H. or K.N. just by the date, which is likely to be either 1918 or 1919. There was such a demand for pennies in those years that the Mint could not make enough. So contractors were given to two firms in Birmingham, H. and K.N. are their initials.

We searched through our pound's worth of pennies without finding any of these, so Mr. Martin rang up a coin dealer to ask for a couple of specimens.

We did not get them because—do you know how much they cost? Five shillings each.

"If you put that in your paper," said Mr. Martin, "you'd better tell people they needn't think they'll get 5s. for a penny with H. or K.N. Otherwise there'll be a run on the bank for coppers."

After thinking this over for 42 years the Mint hit on a compromise. They put the lightest back on the penny and the halfpenny. In case you have never been told, the halfpenny ship is supposed to be Drake's Golden Hind.

There were questions in the House about this. People said if you could have a lighthouse and a ship for your penny before, why not now?

They put the lightest back on the penny and the halfpenny. In case you have never been told, the halfpenny ship is supposed to be Drake's Golden Hind.

With some of the money in Mr. Martin's bank we tried to see just how many pennies you could get in one stack. He said his directors would not mind our playing games with their money so long as we put it back.

I got my stack up to 5s. 11d. before it crashed down and Mr. Martin reached 7s. 3d. Perhaps you can do better than either of us.

As you probably know, it is conventional for the head of each new king to face the opposite way to his predecessor.

The Duke of Windsor when he was Edward VIII. should have faced right.

But he would not have this. He insisted on looking the same way as his father, George V. However, Edward VIII. pennies were never issued.

The next problem was: Which way should George VI. face? Opposite to the way Edward should have looked if he had stuck to convention? Or opposite to the way he would have looked if his coins had been issued?

made in 1800, had a lighthouse and a ship on them. In 1895 the lighthouse and ship came off and Britannia was left with nothing to look at but open sea.

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If you have a George VI. penny in your pocket you'll see that he chose the first alternative and faced left.

There was a shortage of pennies and they were afraid people would hoard new ones. So they darkened them with photographic hypo, to make them less noticeable.

There's no such shortage now so this year for the first time since 1940 you can get a bright penny in your change.

Finally, there is the question of what you may do with a penny besides spending it. You may keep it or lose it or play with it without fear of prosecution, but if you do face it in any way you are liable to two years in jail.



EVERY SATURDAY

## WOMANSENSE

FULL-PAGE FEATURE

## THE 'NEW WOMAN'

(who looked like this at the turn of the century)

THE New Woman! The girls of 1900 were firmly convinced that they represented that mythical entity. They had read their Ibsen and talked a great deal about living their own life. They had even begun to listen to the charmer's pipe of a red-bearded gentleman called George Bernard Shaw. They were frightfully dashing on bicycles and rollerskates, and they believed they were inaugurating a new era—as, indeed, they were.

Nearly fifty years later it is possible to look back and see what has happened to women in that time. And quite a lot has happened. We have women in Parliament and women at the bar. We have women in the factories and women in the services. Superficially, at least, it looks like an advance all along the line.

THEY have got rid of their tight waists and their trailing skirts. They no longer "ask mamma" before going out with their boy friends, and they are allowed to use make-up in the street—which only ladies of very doubtful virtue did in 1900. The changes in fashion have really been most extraordinary. The silhouette is entirely different; the very shape of the female body seems to have altered as if evolution had been suddenly speeded up, and in less than half a century had produced a new creature.

Where are those massive bosoms and those exuberant hips? Where are those little feet and tiny waists? Where, too, are the picture hats and the cascades of lace, the rustling petticoats and the delicate gloved hands?

The Edwardian toilet is almost as remote from us as the Elizabethan. It belongs to another world.

So do the styles of 1910 and 1911. These hobble-skirts, those cart-wheel hats—surely the women who wore such things were very different from the girls of to-day?

It was not until the early 'twenties that the first really "emancipated" fashions began to appear: the "little girl" styles which always follow a great social upheaval, styles which seemed designed to do down the older woman, as indeed (subconsciously) they were.

has certainly had  
50 glorious years

by JAMES LAVER



For in post-crisis epochs it is the emancipated young woman who calls the tune, for it is she who has money to spend.

Oddly enough, she spends it on making herself look as unattractive as possible. She slims her figure, she flattens her bosom, she cuts off her hair. She pays man the compliment of trying to look as much like him as possible, but except in rare (and not altogether attractive) cases, she only succeeds in looking like a boy.

Of course there was a reaction in 1930 when it seemed, for a moment, as if the party was over, and the world was beginning to settle down again.

Throughout the thirties there was a "let-up" in the war. The war was in its right place, for the first time for a decade, and when that happens tight lacing is usually not very far away. It would probably have happened by 1940—if another war had not broken out in 1939.

Now fashion is in a chaotic state. Anything goes. For nobody knows which way the cat of destiny is going to jump. Meanwhile, since 1900, men have gone on in their old rut. Their clothes, in essentials, have hardly changed at all.

But then men have witnessed no striking alteration in their position in society. They have merely watched their privileges being gradually whittled away. Woman has been "emancipated," and that makes all the difference.

The modern girl is emancipated all right. She has the privilege of earning her own living and even (crowning triumph) of being considered in her country's service.

She can show her independence by standing in the bus when all the men are sitting down. And even if she doesn't want to show her independence—she still stands.

SHE has shaken off the shackles of parental and even of marital control. She is her own mistress—mistress, as some cynic has said, of a latch-key and a gasring. This is the glorious age for which the early feminists chained themselves to railings, smashed the windows of Selfridge's and horsewhipped Mr. Asquith.

Quite a lot of women are getting a little doubtful about it. Some are even beginning to wonder if it is not, after all, a mistake. Certainly female emancipation, as understood by its pioneers, is an illusion. So long as only a few women



are emancipated, those few are able to engage in all kinds of fascinating pursuits. But when all women are emancipated, all women find themselves back in the kitchen—or queuing up at the serving hatch in the factory canteen.

IT is the sad truth that the exceptional woman has less chance of pursuing her career now than she had 30 years ago. Unless, of course, she is willing to sacrifice everything for it; to become as sexless as a workhorse, to deny herself the ancestral satisfaction of bringing children into the world, and to give up all idea of having "a home of her own."

We are only just beginning to understand that the "home" is incompatible with female emancipation.

The Married Women's Property Act was the first nail in its coffin, and it has been mouldering away ever since.

Every advance in what is called the freedom of women means that marriage is more difficult—and less likely to last.

Even yet, people do not realise that what has taken place since 1900 is nothing less than the collapse of the patriarchal system under which a man at least knew what property was his, and which children were his own.

The consequence of that collapse no one can, as yet, foresee. The illustrations are taken from English Women's Clothing in the Nineteenth Century by C. Willett Cunningham (Faber and Faber).

JEWELS  
AWAIT  
MY LADY

BY SALLY SWING.

PARIS.

A diamond necklace now showing at Cartier's summer jewel display is reportedly so valuable it would have settled the recent railroad strike.

This is only one of the ornaments worth well over one million dollars which jewellers are showing along the Rue de la Paix. Frenchmen, however, aren't having any.

"No fortune in France is large enough to purchase our diamond necklace," one of Cartier's salesmen said. The necklace, which makes the English crown jewels look like trinkets, is five inches across and is made of diamond flowers, and square cut diamond paving.

"It's a collector's item," he said. But he did not explain who might want to collect it.

Almost all of Cartier's diamond collection is mounted on platinum, and according to law, a purchaser must reimburse the stone with the same weight of metal, gold or platinum, which is found in the jewellery.

## Prices Are High

Since this law shoos the price of a jewel even higher than the already exorbitant price of the gems themselves, the French jewellery market has almost ground to a standstill.

In the first two years after the liberation, heavy gold and platinum jewellery sales boomed. Many buyers had made large fortunes during the war, and wanted to unload savings in jewellery.

Cocktail rings the size of pullets' eggs blossomed on the hands of black-marketiers. After two years, however, most of these fortunes were gobbled up by government taxes, the high cost of living, and the cut down in black market trading.

Now the show-rooms of Van Cleef and Arpels, Cartiers, and Bvri are almost empty save for a few who come for the spectacle.

In an attempt to lure back the heavy demand for gems and settings large stores are now launching a new fashion—light airy jewels, with much flattery work.

Bvri, on the Rue de la Paix, features fancy gold dog collars with fastenings tied like a handkerchief knot, edged in rubies.

## Want A Penguin?

Cartiers tries to appeal to the "lower priced field" by remaking the popular lapel pins of birds, and other novelties in precious stones.

Cartiers aviary includes penguins with coral breasts, ducks with opal stomachs, and dicky-birds which range in colour from lapis blue to aquamarine.

Ducks are made of topaz and coral instead of rubies and diamonds. A lapis chested duck with coral feet and a moonstone head, with baby pearl eyes sells for only H.K.\$2,000.

In the middle-priced field, an Indian influence is strong in the use of many different jewels in the same pin or bracelet.

The economy drive, even at the tens of thousands of dollars level, is shown by the trick combinations used in Cartiers. There a bracelet can be unfastened to become two clips, which in a pinch could double for earrings.

Pins can also be converted into pendants, and necklaces into bracelets—United Press.

Town and  
Country...

This foundation has stood the test of time! Its users have remained faithful for years. It is protective, wards off dryness, conceals tiny lines and minor blemishes. It gives the skin a youthful dewiness and holds make-up fresh and immaculate for hours. Follow with Peaches-and-Cream Powder... chiffon fine, gently clinging. "Light" for blondes. "Dark" for brunettes.

Helena Rubinstein

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Frozen Sweets Are  
Destined To Please

By DIXIE TAYLOR

MAKING frozen sweets isn't the easiest of household tasks.

Conversation often drifts around to this subject over bridge, mahjong and tea tables in the Colony, and much advice is exchanged. The blame for failure may fall on the refrigerator, an unsatisfactory recipe, or use of a poor commercial mixture. Lack of experience is another factor.

Unless your mechanical refrigerator is thoroughly reliable, it is a waste of time and materials to tempt ice creams, ices, or sherbets. But if your refrigerator maintains an even temperature, and is cold enough, you should not have undue trouble.

The most common complaint about refrigerator ice creams is that the product tends to be icy rather than creamy.

This can be overcome to some extent by taking the mixture out of the refrigerator and beating or stirring it at least twice during the freezing process. Give it the first stir when the sides are beginning to freeze around the edges; the second when it has become a mush. A spoon or rotary beater may be used.

The regulator should be set at its coldest when the ice cream or sherbet is placed in the ice compartment, and that temperature should be maintained until the sweet is frozen. Then it can be made a bit warmer for ice creams and frozen lozenges, which improve if allowed to mellow. On the other hand, ices should be served soon after they are frozen as they may crystallise. The usual freezing time is three to four hours.

Here is an ice cream recipe which has proved satisfactory for mechanical refrigerators.

## VANILLA ICE CREAM

2/3 cup sweetened condensed milk  
1/2 cup water  
1 cup cream, whipped  
2 teaspoons vanilla flavouring  
Mix the condensed milk, water and vanilla. Chill. Fold in the whipped cream, place in a refrigerator tray and freeze, beating twice as explained above.

You may substitute whipped evaporated milk for the cream, using the method given in last Saturday's cooking column. The recipe serves six persons.

Fruit ice creams may be made in the same way. Simply add one cup of fruit pulp, crushed finely, and omit the flavouring.

## GELATINE ICE CREAM

Many homemakers prefer an ice cream made with gelatine after this fashion:

1 cup milk  
2 teaspoons gelatine  
1/2 cup sugar  
1 teaspoon flour  
1 egg, separated  
1 cup whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk  
1 teaspoon vanilla

Scald milk, add gelatine, and stir until dissolved. Mix sugar, flour and salt and add to milk. Place the milk in the top of a double boiler, stir until thickened, then cover and cook 10 minutes. Beat egg yolk slightly, add to thickened milk, and stir one minute. Strain into refrigerator tray, chill, then beat until light. Fold in the whipped cream and beaten egg white. Freeze.

## GRAPE ICE

Ices have less nourishment than ice cream, but they are good for a slimming diet or after a heavy summer meal. Your family will enjoy this Grape Ice:

1 cup water  
1/2 cup sugar  
Few grains salt  
1/2 tablespoon lemon juice  
1/2 teaspoon gelatine, soaked in 1/2 tablespoon cold water  
3/4 cup grape juice  
1 egg white

Boil water, sugar, lemon juice, and salt about five minutes. Dissolve soaked gelatine in the hot mixture. Cool. Add grape juice. Freeze to a mush, then fold in the beaten egg white. When it is frozen around edges, remove from refrigerator and stir. The ice is ready to serve in three to four hours.

## ORANGE SHERBET

Milk sherbets have more nourishment than ices and are especially good for children. Here is a simple way of making a delicious orange sherbet.

1 cup fresh orange juice  
1 cup sugar  
Juice and grated rind of one lemon  
2 cups milk  
Strain the orange juice, add the lemon and grated rind, and dissolve the sugar in the mixture. Stir in the milk, put in a refrigerator tray, and freeze, stirring at least once before it is hard.

The milk and juices will curdle, but the curdled look disappears in freezing. This is especially good with sweet biscuits for the child's tea.

In making frozen sweets, be sure the ice compartment is not heavily encrusted with frost. It's a good idea to defrost the refrigerator the day before. If that isn't possible and some ice has accumulated, allow a longer time for freezing.



Anne Edwards writes about a child's tricycle (above) with two first-rate new ideas. There's a boot at the back (like the book case) which opens to carry your shopping. The other new feature is a handle to push the cycle like a pram when the child is tired. The handle telescopes up to fit into a holder at the back.

MOVIE  
STYLE  
TIPS

If you are short-legged in a year of long-legged fashions, don't cry. A Hollywood designer says you can add inches to your limbs by smart costuming.

He is Travilla, currently designing the wardrobe for long-legged Ann Sheridan in Warner Bros' "The Unfaithful."

"Some years the length of a girl's legs is strictly between her and the floor," he grinned, "but this year it's very important. Miss Sheridan has perfect proportions for clothes, but even if you haven't, you can create the illusion."

Travilla worked out a few do's and don'ts for the many women whose shortness is in their legs.

"Don't," he advised, "make jumps in the over-all picture. I mean, don't combine a red hat and shoes with a black dress."

"Don't wear fancy shoes, slippers with ankle straps and open toes."

"Don't wear swing skirts or skirts with detailed trimming. Stay away from pleurms."

"Above all don't succumb to that yearning for luxurious furs."

On the "do" side, Travilla said: "Keep yourself just one expansion of colour. Add colour highlights at the throat and with gloves."—United Press.

MEN EXCEL  
WOMEN IN  
HAVING FUN

New York.

Do you wonder why men seem to get more fun out of life than women?

Dr Harry Moore, President of Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York, has some interesting answers to that question. He says:

"Men and women come at the business of living in completely different ways and men come out better. In the first place men know they are going to have to earn their own living, so they try to choose a field of livelihood which they like and for which they have aptitude."

"Most women, on the other hand are likely to 'take what is offered.' Hundreds of thousands teeter between the idea of marriage and a career. They regard a job as a temporary expedient and do not get ready for it with the care men do. So many fail to get the satisfaction from their work millions of men do. If they fail to marry they are doubly unhappy."

## EMOTIONAL OUTLET.

"In the second place, as soon as the day's work is finished, a man has some place he is anxious to go and he goes there—to the club rooms, the stamp album, the chess table, the photographic dark room, the golf links—or some place. In one of those places—or in music, perhaps—he finds an emotional outlet that releases him from strain. More women need more outlets like this."

Moore also feels women do not live their private lives as well as do men, but he says the woman makes the best citizen. Women, he asserts, would be much happier in their private lives, "if, when they are young, they prepared for both homes and a job they liked and let the chips fall where they may."

He also suggests women take up such hobbies as dancing, the theatre, drawing, painting, sculpture, pottery or woodwork, and home decoration. — Associated Press.

## Use your Two Pond's Creams this way:

1. Pond's Cold Cream  
—to cleanse and soften

Dip into a big jar of Pond's Cold Cream, with fingers of both hands. Smooth this fluffy satiny cream over face and throat. Pat gently to help loosen dirt and make-up. Then wipe off.

Now slip on more luscious Pond's Cold Cream, and stroke it on spinning your cream-covered fingers over your face in little circles. Wipe off thoroughly. This second, extra cleansing is to make your face extra clean, extra smooth.

Use Pond's Cold Cream this rewarding way every night and every morning. It will help keep your skin beautifully clean, soft and smooth.

2. Pond's Vanishing Cream  
—to hold make-up and to protect

As a Powder Base. After your morning Pond's Cold Cream cleansing, slip on a light film of Pond's Vanishing Cream. This "powder base" will help make-up go on evenly, last for hours. And it forms a delicate covering to protect your skin against dirt and exposure.

As a 1-Minute Mask—Help smooth, lighten and brighten your skin like this: Slip a thick coat of Pond's cool white

Vanishing Cream, over throat and face (all except eyes). Leave on for one full minute. Wipe off. "Keratolytic" action of Pond's Vanishing Cream loosens and dissolves tiny dirt specks, flakes of dead skin that make your complexion seem rough, dull and drab.

Now powder over your smoother, lighter skin. See how evenly make-up goes on, how long it lasts! Give yourself a 1-Minute Mask 3 or 4 times a week, and before all special occasions.

Start this two-cream care for softer, smoother skin—get Pond's Cold Cream and Pond's Vanishing Cream today!



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THE PSYCHOANALYST

## The Mystery Voice: Delmer leads the hunt

EVERY evening, just before 11, I have been sitting by a shortwave set and, with the help of a 'know-all' friend, I have been twiddling dials with the best of them.

I have been trying to tune in to the Freedom Radio of Slovakia's anti-Soviet, anti-Communist, anti-Czech underground. Without success. The station appears to be off the air for the time being.

And from all I have heard about these broadcasts, I think that is a good thing.

Until recently this station has been broadcasting regularly every morning, noon, and night on the same frequency of 6,370 kilocycles (44.5 metres) a violent invective against the Soviet, Slovak and Czech authorities.

It has transmitted orders to members of an anti-Communist, anti-Czech resistance movement in Slovakia.

It has spoken of the imminence of war between the Western Powers and Soviet Russia.

### Where it is

NOW, I should have no strong views about all this if the broadcasts came from Slovakia, or from Soviet Russia, or perhaps some inaccessible spot in Bulgaria or Yugoslavia. Or if, as the station itself pretends, it were broadcasting from Franco Spain.

But a direction-finding fix has been made by the Czech authorities, in collaboration, I am told, with the B.B.C., to find out where the broadcasts really come from. This has shown that the station's transmitter is either in Southern Austria or in Northern Italy—the most precise estimate places it in the district of Udine—and in these territories it is the British and Americans, and not the Soviet, who have the big say.

## BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

THE Russian objection to the Salvation Army in Germany, because it is a "military organisation," calls to mind the ludicrous incident of the Yugoslav general.

A party from the Balkans was being shown the sights of London, and as they passed a large film theatre, the commissaire got mixed up with them. He found himself linking arms with a dark little man who said "Schepko vuzdu!" repeatedly. The guide was put matters right by explaining that the respondent understood nothing to do with the Yugoslav Army, and the commissaire was released.

### Starlight and Shine

PAUL TREASON cursed Staunton Farrago beneath his breath, and then above it. His head was filled with crazy schemes for making enough money quickly to wrest Lynette from the grasp of his successful rival. Had she not? Did she not? etc.

(See "How to Put Out A Novel," pp. 86-143.) Paul was walking disconsolately along Piccadilly, when a cheery voice hailed him. Looking up, he saw the beaming face of his old schoolfellow Terry Flaxford. "How's tricks?" shouted the rich playboy. "Come and have a drink. Over the drink Terry learned that Paul was in a bad way, and Paul learned that this friend was looking for a decent type of fellow

### The experts point out:

1. That the station is easily traceable; it broadcasts regularly at unannounced times on announced frequencies.

2. That to judge by its signal strength, its transmitter has a power of not less than 5 kw—and therefore not the kind of gadget that one can tinkle around or hide very easily.

The experts insist that these broadcasts could not be made without the connivance of some authority. And, of course, the Russian suspicion is that this conniving authority is either the British or the Americans.

This suspicion of American sponsorship of the secret radio is enhanced by the circumstances that one of the speakers whom the station announces by name is Professor Ferdinand Duranski, president of the Slovak Action Committee whose headquarters are at 2,008, Fairfield-avenue Bridgeport, Connecticut, U.S.A.

Another circumstance noted in this connection is that the broadcasts were first heard in March of this year, just about the time President Truman made his declaration concerning the intention of the United States to resist Communist imperialism.

If these broadcasts do, in fact, have the support or toleration of the United States authorities, then the authorities concerned stand accused.

There can be no question that the broadcasts have played their part in bringing about the present dangerous situation in Southeastern Europe, and Hungary in particular.

### Soviet belief

FOR the Kremlin the broadcasts, which were assumed to be under American sponsorship, appear as a counter-offensive aimed at driving the Soviet out of those Southeast European territories where they have recently established themselves.

So the Kremlin accepted these, as they believe, American sponsored broadcasts as confirmation of their theory that the Americans have tried to carry out a political and economic planer movement against the Soviet in Southeastern Europe.

One tongue of this planer has already gained its first objective by the establishment of the Americans in Greece and Turkey.

## BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

to run his estate in Wiltshire. Terry preferred "fun in London to prodding crows." In half an hour it was settled. Treason was to live in the empty Dover House and manage the estate leaving Flaxford free to play the fool wherever he liked. "Pity you're not married!" said Flaxford. Paul Treason's eyes shone.

### Tell-tale figures

YESTERDAY the Ministry of Bubble-blowing issued the following figures to prove the success of four-way multiple registration: Man-hours saved in February 73,419. Registrations issued and returned 9,408. Applications scheduled 90,430. Duplicates held for confirmation 1,704. Partial re-issues sent back 90. Delayed licences guaranteed 584. Permanent substitutions considered 3,701.

"This ought to silence criticism," said C. Suet, Esq.

### In passing

A WOMAN who was fined the other day for giving a false age on her marriage certificate was in famous company. When Donaparte and Josephine were married in Paris in 1793 he made himself several years older than he was, and she made herself several years younger. And Donaparte gave his birthplace as Paris.

The second tongue, which is based on Austria, is now, according to the Soviet theory, aiming to plant regimes friendly to the West and more independent of the Soviet in Hungary and Slovenia.

If such a movement were successful it would cut right across the strategic and economic lines of communications in the Soviet's Southeast European system, and isolate Yugoslavia from Czechoslovakia and Poland.

That is why the Communists, alarmed by the implications which they read into this clandestine station, decided to speed up their plans.

They carried out their coup in Hungary. In Slovakia they are just about to begin a purge of the Slovak Administration.

### Economic unity

I BELIEVE that both in Slovakia and in Hungary, the situation is allowed to go on developing as in the 18 months since I last visited Prague. There is little danger of the country going Communist, or being divorced from the Western world. A Polish delegation is here to discuss and plan nothing less than the integration of the Polish and Czech economies.

Will the creation of such an economic unity mean the exclusion of the Western world from this market? The Czechs say no. The non-Czech experts with whom I discussed this question accept the Czechs' assurance. Sheer economic necessity, they say, compels Czechoslovakia to do most of its trade with the West.

Sefton Delmer

## Should juries be scrapped?

TRIAL by jury in civil cases has been since 1939, like many of our prized liberties and rights, in suspense.

It has been said by a learned writer on constitutional law that the whole constitution of our country is based upon the practice of putting 12 men in a jury box and taking and accepting their verdict. An illustration of this is found in the famous trial of the Seven Bishops in James II's reign. "Tant verdict made the 'blessed revolution'."

Lawyers of a bygone day and lawyers of today argue that the finest tribunal ever set up in any country is a High Court judge and a City of London special jury. Such a jury is seldom passive and by no means dumb. They bring a knowledge of the world and of business practice which is invaluable both to judge and counsel.

ALL juries may not reach this standard of perfection; but the sense of fair play is so innate in the British character that juries honestly and sincerely and most patiently listen to the evidence and the direction or advice of the judge, and bring in a verdict which they believe to be honest and true. Naturally it is not invariably the expected or even the right one: even judges have erred sometimes.

Generally the mistakes (if they are mistakes) are of two kinds: (1) A guilty man is acquitted or (2) a severely injured person, or a widow and children of a man killed recover damages from a defendant (generally indemnified by an insurance company) upon very slender evidence of negligence or breach of duty. But there must always be some evidence of fault, or the case is stopped by the judge.

IN criminal cases the jury are directed by the judge and advised by counsel that they must be satisfied beyond reasonable doubt, and if they are in doubt the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of that doubt. As a result a guilty man may escape. It is better that 20 guilty should go off than that one innocent should be convicted.

## STANLEY MATTHEWS

concludes the interesting story of his life

## Secret of the Dynamos: How I beat 'flu and broke a record: A story against myself

THE most sensational challenge ever made to British Soccer prestige came with the visit of the Russians in November 1945.

The Dynamos were a law unto themselves, and in their opening game they held Chelsea to 3-3.

I don't think there was a dribbler in the side. All the time the ball was being pushed along the ground—from back to half-back to inside forward to winger to centre forward, and at great speed.

As I saw it the secret of the Russians' success was their wonderful ball control, plus exceptional fitness.

I was hoping to try my luck against them, and when I heard George Allison was trying to raise a strong team for the Arsenal match I offered my services.

The queer line-up of the Arsenal team—some folk called it "George Allison's XI"—was: W. Griffiths (Cardiff City); Scott, Bacuzzi (Fulham); Baslin, B. Joy, Halton; Matthews (Stoke), Drury, Rooke (Fulham); Mortensen (Blackpool), Cumner.

### Unseen game

ONE of London's pea soup fogs came down that day and it must have been the strangest game that the 54,000 fans never saw.

It must go down as the most farcical match on record.

Not only did the crowd fail to see any of the seven goals scored—the Russians won 4-3—but I myself could not see more than a yard or so.

The Russians scored in the first minute, but Arsenal had established a 3-2 lead at half-time. This was wiped out by another Dynamo second-half rally.

I am afraid the second half is better forgotten.

There was much booing, some fouling, and twice my shirt was pulled out of my shorts; but I have no complaints.

A Russian explained afterwards that shirt-pulling is not considered foul tactics in Russia. "After all," he declared, "you can't get a broken leg or bruised knee by somebody pulling out your shirt!"

### Train ordeal

I MADE my 44th appearance for England against Belgium at Wembley on January 10, 1946, and so broke Eddie Hapgood's international record. But how close I came to missing it.

I had been on night duty with the RAF, and by the Thursday before the game I had a really bad cold.



Flashlight of "Tiger" Fomich, the Dynamo goalkeeper, as he least—but failed to save—in the fog-screened Arsenal match.

On the Friday morning I left Blackpool, but after being in the train an hour I began to feel desperately ill.

My breathing became difficult, my head began to swim, and I came close to passing out.

### Given chance

WHILE I was the doubtful starter for the game, it was Frankie Soos who had to pull out shortly before the match because of a twisted knee muscle.

This situation gave Jesse Pyle, of Nolts County, now with Wolves, the chance to make his first appearance for England.

It was not a great game, and, although we won 2-0, I think the crowd were a little disappointed. But for myself, I must say I enjoyed it because I forgot about my cold.

After the game there was a banquet, but I went to bed two hours after the match.

I could hardly speak on the Sunday morning, and was thoroughly miserable on my journey back to Blackpool. Depression set in, and I spent the next four days in bed.

It was not until the following Friday that I began to feel a little better. Stoke City had an important Cup tie against Sheffield United.

### 'I'll play'

THE football reporters began ringing up to know whether I would play or whether I would have to postpone the smashing of Hapgood's 43 appearances for England.

"What shall I tell 'em?" asked Bill. "Tell them I'm playing," I whispered hoarsely.

I had breakfast in bed, another rub-down from Volsey, and was as fit as I could possibly be in the circumstances.

There were 85,000 fans packed in to Wembley on this bleak January day. The snow that had fallen previously had not entirely disappeared from the pitch.

The England team were handed special track suits—blouses and long trousers of sky-blue. Some of us felt a little self-conscious.

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### Controversy

THE score was still 1-1, with 20 minutes to go, when the German referee awarded a penalty kick against us that caused tremendous controversy.

Young bent forward to meet a centre from the right wing with his chest. The ball bounced a yard in front of him, rose awkwardly on the treacherous surface, and struck his arm.

There was, of course, an excited shout of "Penalty" from the Swiss, and cheering when the referee pointed to the spot.

Abgegan, the inside left, took the kick and placed it out of Woodley's reach.

We were now up against it, and I could do nothing against Lehmann. So completely had he taken my measure by the end of the game that he often sprinted over the other side to lend a hand to Minelli at right back.

If anybody ever tells me I have to oppose a band leader again, I shall go into special training—by staying up all night for a month!

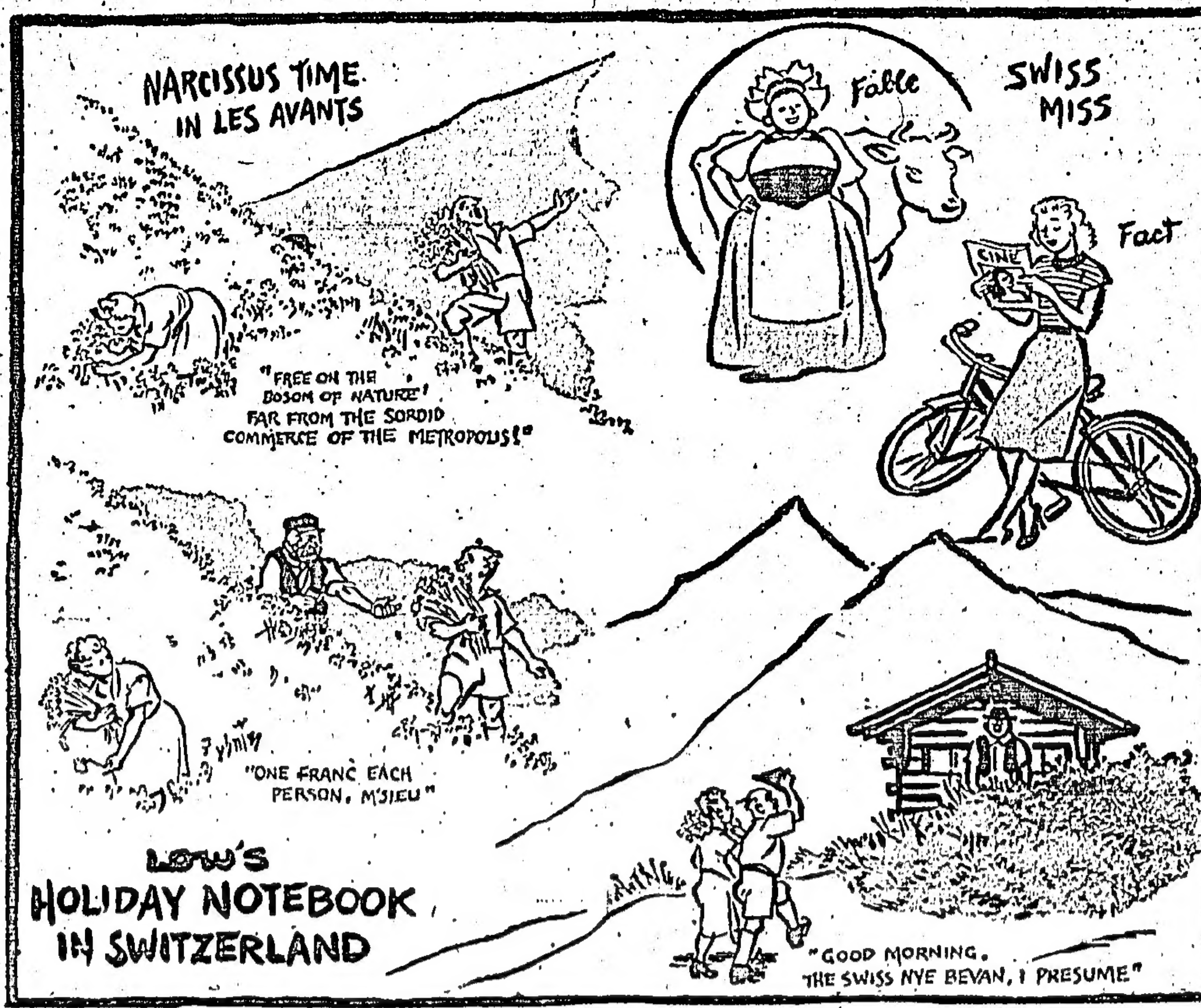
THE END

## DAVID LANGDON CARTOON



"Yes, the rents are fantastic. You should have enquired last year, when they were merely phenomenal."





KATHLEEN COURLANDER INTRODUCES  
A NEW SERIES OF ARTICLES WHICH  
WILL TRACE THE EVOLUTION OF

## OF THE CITY OF LONDON

THROUGH the silvered centuries, the famous Companies have threaded their way into the history of the City of London, symbolical of the wealth and power concentrated in that famous square mile of Britain's metropolis. Although their functions have changed in the process of time and many of their fine Halls were destroyed during the air raids of World War II, they continue to flourish, participating in every event that concerns the City of London. Their traditions are respected, their benevolence appreciated as they colour the sombre tapestry of City life with their pageantry.

The City Companies, known also as the Livery Guilds of London, are referred to vaguely in Anglo-Saxon chronicles. They were formed from voluntary associations of men, and at first—their trade element in them was not obvious. It was due to the localisation of various London trades in particular districts. Thus when the men of Soper's Lane (now Queen Street) met, their meeting place was the rendezvous of grocers; tailors lived in Birch Lane, basket-makers in Pudding Lane and fishmongers on Thames-side.

**Meeting Places**  
THESE early voluntary associations had a religious background and were known as Fraternities. The members assembled at a church, monastery, or hospital, the saint of which they adopted as their patron, and from a common fund they paid subsidies to provide altar lights and services for the deceased.

The livery of the Guilds, still worn by the Liverymen or first-rankers—was influenced by the robes of monks with hoods worn by different monks. Until the Reformation in England these liveries were part-coloured in bright hues—red and blue, or red and purple—but after that period they became more subdued. There was a distinction between those who might wear the gown and hood, and those who were entitled only to wear the hood. These original hues are retained still by the Guilds as their "colours."

**Fellowship**  
Gradually the religious element became subordinated to the secular, and the Guilds became more concerned with the welfare of the trade and they became craft guilds. As they increased in wealth and power they began to organise their outside affairs and "mysteries" as they were called, derived from the French word "myster," and formed complete monopolies to prevent outside competition. The Masters of the Guilds and their Wards drew up ordinances, controlled the standard of workmanship, the wages of journeymen, the number and treatment of apprentices, and exercised jurisdiction over all domestic disputes. Royal Charters were granted to them, equipping them with corporate rights.

Nearly a century later the Drapers entertained 200 diners including 40 women who sat in a special dining-room; the guests of honour and the women were served with "brawn and mustard, capon boiled, swan roasted, pike, venison baked and roast jellies, pastry, quails, sturgeon, salmon, and hippocras." For the livery were provided four sirloins of beef "cut throughout the ox," six sheep and a calf. Forty gallons of curds were supplied for the meal and music was provided by minstrels.

**Companies' Plate**  
When an election feast was held the new Master and Wardens were offered "garlands" consisting of an open velvet cap with silver badges and much ceremony accompanied their presentation.

At these banquets, there was a splendid show of plate—still possessed by most of the Companies—and loving cups were passed round the tables instead of the usual custom of taking wine with the host. These Companies incidentally were often called upon to entertain distinguished guests from overseas.

As their position in medieval days strengthened the Companies sought permanent premises, and thus came into being in the City of London a series of beautiful Halls where the Companies' finest possessions were on show. Some of the original premises were nobleman's houses, and until World War II the Hall of the Merchant Taylors was the oldest in existence. But out of the total of 35 Halls, during 1940 and 1941, 17 were destroyed and 15 damaged.

Throughout the centuries, the Companies spent much money on pageantry, on staging shows for special events as well as participating each year in the Lord Mayor's Show, held still each November when a new Lord Mayor of London comes into office. Medieval Londoners expected much on these occasions from the City Companies and seldom were they disappointed. Some of the City Companies adopted a special form of display and kept it for centuries—the Fishmongers, for example, constructed a large model ship to welcome back Edward I from his Scottish campaigns, while, when the young Richard II was crowned, the Goldsmiths built a turfed castle from which wine flowed for the refreshment of the crowd and leaves of gold were blown upon the King, while an angel descended and presented him with a crown.

The Grocers had an island of spice trees which were seen in Lord Mayor's processions during the 17th century, and the Mercers' "Maidens' Chariot" grew more elaborate as the years passed. The central figure in this chariot was "a beautiful young gentlewoman of good parentage, religious education, and unblemished character." Her dress was white satin, fringed with gold, on her hair was a golden coronet set with emeralds, diamonds and sapphires, and from her shoulders hung a crimson velvet robe. She held a sceptre in one hand, and in the other a shield with the Mercers' arms.

Repeatedly the Companies lent the Government money for various schemes of adventure, and gradually from the City Companies others originated which traded overseas and brought much wealth to the City. Notable among these are the Hudson Bay Company which imported furs from Canada, and the East India Company.

The heyday of the City Companies existed in the 13th and 14th centuries, but when the 18th and 19th centuries, with the industrial revolution, brought significant changes to Britain, and the rise of industrial cities in other parts of the country began, the function of the City Companies began to follow different trends. With the change from hand to mechanised manufacture, they ceased to be Craft Guilds. They devoted themselves to other purposes for which they were well adapted.

**Importance of Rank**  
TODAY there are between 70 and 80 Companies, self-contained societies of business and professional men, bound by ceremonial observances and presided over by Masters and Wardens elected annually. Members of Britain's Royal Family are found among their ranks; the earliest sovereign on record to belong to a Company was Edward III who was a member of the Mercers' Guild.

The Companies attach great importance to rank, often in "bygone days a matter of great disagreement. By an order drawn up in Henry VIII's reign, there are 12 major Companies—the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners and Clothworkers. The youngest of the many minor companies is the City of London Solicitors' Company which was granted a Livery on May 24, 1944.

In the series which follows, Barry Peak will deal with these famous Guilds in nine articles; covering, in turn, the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Vintners, and Clothworkers.

**1. The Senior Company**

By BARRY PEAK

**Dick Whittington**  
HERE it is interesting to note that the Great Companies of the Merchants of the Staple and the Merchant Adventurers of England were offshoots of the Mercers and the growth of foreign trade and English commerce is attributed to them. Although their great work really came to an end in Tudor times, they were precursors of the East India Company and other famous trading Companies of later times.

It was by Royal Charter in 1303 that the Fraternity of Mercers became a Corporation and received power to purchase and hold land in aid of the support of the poor. The citizens of the City of London entrusted the Company with the "direction of exceedingly important" matters and in course of time they wielded much property to the City.

One of the most patriotic deeds was performed by Sir Richard Whittington, the famous poor boy who became Mayor of London four times. It is recorded that at a banquet when King Henry V's wife, Catherine, praised the great fires which burned in London, the Mercers were as the name Mercier (from Mercator) implies, a body of merchants, and from the inception of the Company many of them traded in remote parts of the world. However, trading, as with other City Companies, was not carried on in the City of London.

Incidentally Richard Whittington undertook much rebuilding work in London; he rebuilt the church in the parish of St. Michael, Paternoster Row, in which he lived, and also Newgate Prison, he repaired the City conduits at his own expense and contributed handsomely to the rebuilding of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the Guildhall and the Library of the Corporation of London. He died in 1402.

During the centuries 89 Mayors or Lord Mayors of London. They have founded and maintained some famous educational institutions. Probably the best-known school with which they have been connected is St. Paul's, founded by Dr. John Colet, last Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral before the Reformation. His father, Sir Henry Colet, was an eminent Mercier, and is said to have been the first to be styled "Lord Mayor."

St. Paul's School was opened in St. Paul's Churchyard; destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1693, the Mercers rebuilt it, and it remained on that site until about 40 years ago when the school was transferred to the healthier neighbourhood of West Kensington. Here 10 acres of land were bought from the revenue of the school and a new

## Dissatisfaction In Communal Life

By "CANDIDUS"

THAT the cost of living in Hongkong is utterly fantastic is illustrated in a hundred-and-one ways. It may be argued that the present inflation is world-wide, but that does not make the burden any lighter for the individual. There are, however, several aspects peculiar to the Colony which all add to the problems of what may be termed the wage-earning class.

One of the first of these is the question of transportation. Very few workers live within easy distance of their work. In other days, ferries, rickshaws, trams and buses were available in sufficient number to cater for the entire community. Fares were moderate. Today, not only have the costs of transportation increased from one hundred to several hundred percent, but, with the exception of rickshaws, it is nothing short of a physical feat to gain access to a tram, ferry or bus. People stand for long periods, hoping that they will sooner or later be able to get near enough to a tram or bus in order to reach their outlying homes after the day's work.

FOR thousands, the very thought of going home for a mid-day meal is entirely out of the question; and from the cheaper restaurants to the more pretentious establishments the price of a mid-day meal has no relation whatsoever to the absurd "Price Index" which is so regularly published in the Press.

To repair a pair of shoes costs, on an average, three times more than prewar. The cost of clothing is from four to five times as high. Rents—scandalous! Room rates in hotels and boarding houses have soared to unconscionable heights. As much is demanded for a cubicle in Wanchai as would have secured a decent-sized room in the City before the war. As much is demanded for a hotel or boarding house room as would be charged for a small suite in any of London's leading hotels. And so it goes on, in one of the most vicious circles ever known.

And week by week, that ridiculous and entirely misleading Price Index is published.

NO wonder there is dissatisfaction in almost every phase of communal life—excepting, of course, the profiteers, the racketeers, and all those who wax fat on the people whose work keeps the Colony going.

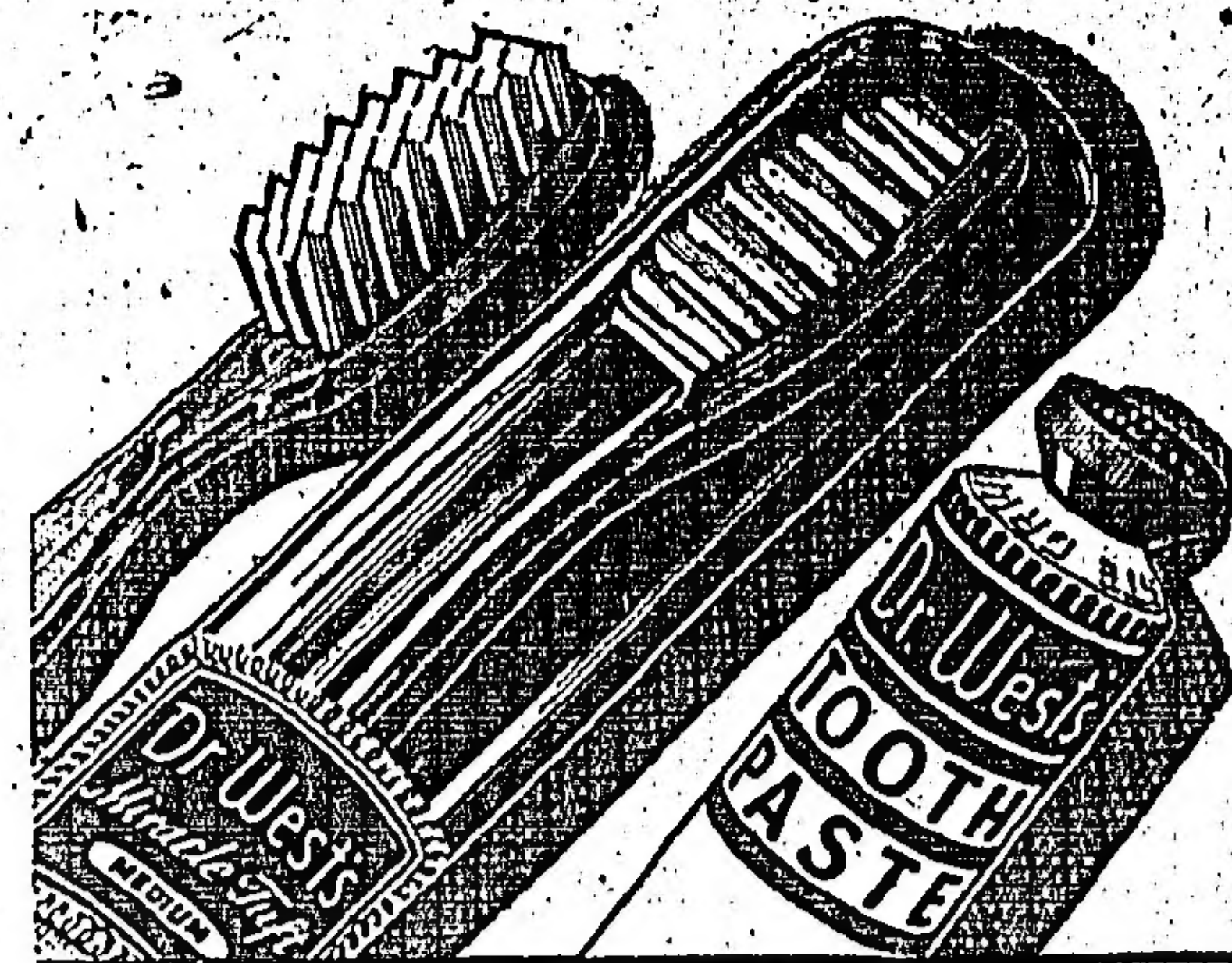
I am told that as much as a thousand dollars a month is paid for bathing huts. Never was there a form of more despicable *nouveau riche* than those who exact "key money" before they will let a room or dwelling. Those who pay are not entirely blameless; but in many cases, they agree to be bled when sheer desperation overrules common-sense. Control may be difficult, but surely something could be done to protect the public.

There are many other famous charitable institutions maintained by the Company. Sir Richard Gresham, three times Master of the Company, obtained grants from the Crown for the City of London for the four Royal Hospitals—Christ's Hospital (the famous blue coat school), St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark, Bethlehem and Bridewell. Sir Richard Gresham was also King's merchant or agent in Flanders, an office in which he was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas Gresham. It was Sir Thomas Gresham who founded London's Royal Exchange and Gresham College. The Royal Exchange was, in those days, a meeting place for both English and foreign merchants.

**Technical Education**  
A FAMOUS institution which the City Companies have helped to found since time immemorial is the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of technical education. From this has evolved the Department of Technology. Through this Department the Institute is connected with all the chief technical schools in Britain and with many of those overseas.

The Guilds of the City of London are doing a great deal to assist the advancement of learning and through their efforts three famous technical colleges and schools have been founded. Over £1,000,000 has been spent on these institutions, the chief being the City and Guilds (Engineering) College in South Kensington. There is also association with the Royal College of Science and the Royal School of Mines, the Engineering Section of the Imperial College of Science and Technology. These and other educational institutions give young students the right start in life and the Mercers, with other great City Companies, play the part of "god-fathers of the future."

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## BAUXITE PROSPECTING STARTED IN MALAYA

Prospecting for bauxite—the ore from which aluminium is obtained—has begun at Pengarrang Headland on the Johore Bahru side of the Johore Straits, just opposite Changi, following the renewal of permits for Aluminium Laboratories Limited, a subsidiary of the large Canadian company, Aluminium Limited.

Mr H. R. Hose, representative in Singapore of Aluminium Laboratories Limited, told a reporter that after developing, mining, shipping and accumulating a stock-pile of bauxite at Telok Mas, near Malacca, the Japanese during the occupation started exploration in south-east Johore.

"This was in the area in which we had permits to prospect," he said. "They didn't get very far there however. They built a road and started stripping but did no mining. They also built piers and mined a very small quantity of bauxite at Tanjung Rumania, on alluvial land."

Two stock-piles of bauxite ore, one fairly large one at Telok Mas and another, smaller one at Tanjung Rumania, are now under the control of the Custodian of Property.

Up To Grade

## Baritone Wants Slim Sopranos

Baritone Robert Merrill hopes the fat ladies with beautiful voices are gone from opera forever.

Merrill, 29, single and curly-haired, is one of the younger performers at the New York Metropolitan Opera House.

"We hear the fatties may be coming back," he explained, "now that the war is over—but we singers certainly don't want it to happen."

Unattractive heavyweights, Merrill said, are a pain in the larynx to any singer. "Other men sometimes don't realise this," he said. "Their voices take them to the opera, and they suffer. They never stop to think that we poor singers suffer, too. How do I feel if I am singing a love song to a fatty? If, with every note, I must also count her wrinkles?"

Merrill said he wanted to keep singing alongside such Met nifties as Lily Pons, Rise Stevens, Patrice Munsel, Nini Benzel, Dorothy Kilgallen, Blanche Thebom and Licia Albanese. "If I had to choose between two sopranos," he said, "I would take the beautiful girl with an excellent voice over the ugly one with a super-super tone."

Merrill hopes that the Met, when it starts importing talent again, will try some of the same.

"When Rise Stevens plays the title role in 'Carmen' and I play the part of Escamillo," Merrill said, "it is a pleasure. Just to look at that Stevens makes you wish to sing."

But this is not quite the feeling when Carmen, the sleek cigarette girl, walks out on the stage weighing around 250 pounds.

**Cheered When She Fell**

"I played 'Carmen' once with a fatty," Merrill said, "and almost collapsed a lung. I could hardly wait for the end to come. I almost stopped singing and cheered after she was finally stabbed."

But even if the Met keeps its glamorous girls—instead of getting rid of them, as some critics have suggested—Merrill still has his problems.

"I, personally, will give \$1,000," he said, to any composer writing a successful opera in which the baritone gets the girl.

Baritone, it seems, never fare too well in opera. In the words of the bitter Merrill, they're villains, fathers, or just good guys who never seem to get anywhere.

"Take me," said Merrill, "I do 'Lucia' with Pons, sing 'Faust' with Kirsten, 'Aida' with Thebom, and 'Traviata' with Albanese. But every time some other man gets the girl."

He catches one or two kisses from the leading lady in 'Carmen'. "But just when I'm getting to 'lust' 'lusc', he complains, 'Some one else has the knife.'"

So you can judge for yourself. The life of a baritone is generally sad.

## POOR FISH GET FOOLED

The only artificial fishing worm manufacture to attend the U.S. National Association of Manufacturers' regional meeting in Portland, Oregon, was Hugh Lord, of Detroit.

His product, which "looks like the real McCoy," he said, "and is better than the real McCoy," has been introduced on the shelves of sporting goods stores in America to meet the needs of fishermen who "like to go fishing, but dislike the early morning chase of anglo-worm hunting."

The nightcrawlers are made of red or brown plastic and are patterned after the regional breeds of the United States. They're about five inches long and are resilient and "stretchy like regular earthworms, only they're not gooey," he said.

Lord admitted that the artificial nightcrawler is a mean trick on fish. "To them, it must be like biting into a wax apple."

## Tiny Atom Bombs Help Research

University of Pittsburgh professors are working with miniature atomic bombs in an effort to develop new fuels for jet-propelled aircraft and rockets.

Their research, an outgrowth of secret war work, also may result in new metallic alloys capable of withstanding the high heat generated in jet engines.

Directing the handling of the tiny bombs, which may explode upon contact with ordinary air, are Dr. Gubbard Siegmund and Dr. Leo S. Mazur.

The scientists believe their experiments will produce results "unlimited in peace and war, and certainly important in the field of synthetic organic chemistry."

Part of the programme is being sponsored by the U. S. Navy Department. A grant has been given the university by the department.



# SPORTS FEATURES

## WORLD SWIMMING CHAMPIONS OF THE FUTURE

(BY RECORDER)

The recent American Indoor Swimming Championships, held at Columbus, Ohio, could well serve as an Olympic preview and the placings, though the events were not the standard Olympic ones, should not see much alteration at the Olympic finals in London next year.

Now that the Japanese are definitely out of the picture while undergoing a democratisation process, the United States seems to be the only country with a look-in at all in the swimming finals.

Competing at Columbus, Ohio, were the only two non-Americans who are conceded a chance of placing in the first three in any event. They are Per Olaf Olsson, of Sweden, and Alex Jany, of France, both free style sprinters.

Jany, the 18-year-old Frenchman who is the current holder of the world record for 200 metres free style, managed to squeeze into second place in his speciality between two Finns, Bill Smith and Hala Hirose.

Though Jany is still young enough to improve, the 200 metres is his best distance and at London he will have a choice of either the 100 or the 400 metres free style, the intermediate event not being on the Olympic programme.

Over 400 metres, Jany stands little chance against Bill Smith, who is much his senior in age, while over 100 yards he failed at Columbus to qualify even for the finals.

### Best Field Ever

The field over 100 yards at Columbus was, however, perhaps the finest in the history of swimming. Six swimmers qualified for the final in 52 seconds flat or better in a 25-yard pool, so that Jany's being blanked out does not put him down as a poor sprinter.

Winner was Walter Ris, of Iowa City, one of two free style sprinters who, since 1934, have bettered Johnny Weissmuller's world record of 51 seconds flat set at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1927. The Weissmuller achievement stood up against classic free style swimmers for 17 years, but his managed 50.9 seconds in his heat and repeated that time in the final.

The 27-year-old Swede, Per Olaf Olsson, was a foot behind Ris at the finish and should be a certainty for a place in the 100 metres free style at London.

In the other events the Americans are virtually unassailable. Though there is no back-stroke star like Adolph Kiefer, and no record-breaking breast-stroke available, Robert De Groot of Ohio and Joe Verdeur of Philadelphia finished in respectable time ahead of select fields. Finally, for the diving events, there is Ohio State's Miller Anderson who is in a class by himself on the United States, probably on the world as well.

### Another Preview

Yet another preview of the order of finish at London was that at the Boston Marathon in April. Competing in this classic of American road races were the leading Marathon runners of all nations, all those in fact who are considered to be in the running for the London crown.

After an unfortunate episode when he was tripped down by a dog, Korean Yun Bok Suh crossed the finish line four minutes ahead of the European champion, Finnish Mikko Heitanen. Suh was timed in two hours 25 minutes and 39 seconds, time which constituted a new Boston Marathon record and is the best recorded ever though it has been claimed for Paavo Nurmi that he turned in two practice spins in Finland while in training for the Los

Angeles Olympic Games that were some 20 minutes faster. Nurmi did not compete at Los Angeles, having been disqualified as a professional.

A feature of the Boston Marathon was the youth of two of the first three finishers. Marathon runners are generally at their peak in their late thirties or early forties and one Boston Marathoner competed in the annual event until he was all of eighty.

Yun Bok Suh, first favourite for the Marathon at London, is a sophomore at Seoul University in Korea. Finishing third was another sophomore, 21-year-old Theodore Vogel, of Tufts College in Massachusetts, less than a minute behind Heitanen. Despite this double sophomore success, it is still unlikely that collegiate athletes will take to the event.

### Olympiad Drama

The order of finish behind Vogel was Gerard Cote and Albert Morton, both of Canada, fourth and fifth, Athanasios Ranzos, Greece, sixth, Sevi Kori, Turkey, seventh, David Mazoo, United States, eighth, Vaine Mulonon, Finland, ninth, Stylianos, Kyriakides, Greece, 10th, Lloyd Evans, Canada, 11th, and Sun Ryong, Korea, 12th—truly an international field!

The last Olympic Games held at London in 1908 saw one of the most dramatic incidents of all modern Olympic history. When a little Italian tailor, Plet Dorando, collapsed on entering the stadium and had to be helped to the finish of the Marathon line. He was, of course, disqualified, but received a special prize from Queen Alexandra.

More charming possibilities arise for London, 1948, where the Royal Ladies should be more in number than they were 40 years ago. Though Dorando very nearly finished first, his time was still the poorest ever recorded for a Marathon in the modern Olympic era. Things should be far different next year when the first man who started out from Stamford Bridge enters the White City Stadium.

### DROPPED—OR WASN'T IT?



TUCKERTY (South Africa) is apparently missing a good catch at Lord's. ... Just another of those camera-angle surprises. He caught it, all right—and Washbrook was out.



## Full Story Of The Sensational Phillips—Anderson Fight

BY JOHN MACADAM

There will never be a more extraordinary boxing sight than we saw at Olympia, London, when Cliff Anderson (British Guiana) was disqualified in the eighth round of his return "needle" fight with Al Phillips (Aldgate), British Empire feather-weight champion.

There was Phillips, in apparent agony on the canvas, the victor, and Cliff Anderson, the loser, kneeling by his side, weeping, hugging and kissing the fallen man.

What happened was this. Anderson—in my view ahead on points at the time—ripped a right hook to the body.

Phillips swung away from it, and as he turned took the full force of the punch on his left kidney.

Down he went, and referee Andrew Smythe, of Ireland, immediately held Anderson's glove and signalled him to his corner.

Cliff at first seemed as he heard the M.C. announce his disqualification, pointed to his own solar plexus in explanation to the crowd, and then raced across the ring.

Falling on his knees, he embraced his opponent, tears streaming down his cheek.

Phillips was less effusive. His handlers were pressing an ice pack to his side.

### CHEERS AND BOOS

With the 12,500 crowd cheering and booing madly, Anderson got up to allow Phillips to be carried to his corner, and, smiling through his tears, posed by his side for the camera men.

Then he went back to his corner, where his seconds buckled round his waist the belt that admirers had given him for losing the verdict to Phillips three months ago.

Phillips left the ring in pain and to the boos of the crowd that had received him with generous cheers.

The belt Anderson stood in the middle of the ring to receive their plaudits.

It had been nearly nine rounds of hard, uncompromising fighting, of which I thought Anderson had slightly the better. Certainly he started as if he meant to leave no doubt about this verdict, and for the first three rounds Phillips was glad to get inside and work away there.

In the second round Phillips dropped from a punch to the body. He was up again at the count of one, and as he got to his feet he looked appealingly at the referee as if he were claiming a foul blow.

As he turned away Anderson slipped him again and dropped him for a count of two.

### ANDERSON FADES

For the first part it was give and take fighting. Phillips, from the third round on, tried to open it up with long raking lefts. He caught Anderson several times and followed up with rights which, however, did not seem to carry the old tiger along.

Anderson faded a little from his strong two-listed manner and there is no doubt that Phillips was beginning to cut down the leeway in the points.

Then at the end of the sixth round, Anderson caught him with another swing to the body that dropped Phillips to the canvas, writing in pain.

The end came with dramatic suddenness with both men flailing away to the body and a general feeling was that such a willing scrap should have gone to a proper climax rather than the music-hall treatment it received.

The verdict for Monaghan was rapturously received, and Fomechon was not to be in any harder fights. His right eye was badly cut in the sixth, and Monaghan cutting loose in the seventh, hit with every punch in the calendar and out of it, and had him glassy eyed and splay footed.

Rinty took the microphone as soon as he had got the verdict and sang an Irish ballad in a high tenor voice, to the added delight of the crowd.

Other results: Danny O'Sullivan (Aldgate), former amateur champion, beat Wally Basquille (Ireland), who retired at the end of the first round; Billy Thompson (Hickleton, Maine) drew with Tommy Barnham (Fulham), eight rounds; Albert Finch (Croydon) and Jack Johnson (British Guiana) stopped in fourth round and declared no contest.

Joe Rood (Aldgate) knocked out Tommy Bestock (Mansfield) second round; Freddie Price (Belfast) outpointed George Howard (Finsbury Park), eight rounds.

## SPORTING DOCUMENT

### Boxer's Father's Fine Letter

The most remarkable sporting document I have seen in years is a letter received by Cliff Anderson from his father in Georgetown, British Guiana. The young coloured fighter read it to a gathering of sportsmen, when he was presented with a belt the day before meeting Al Phillips again for the Empire feather-weight championship.

The belt was subscribed for publicly as consolation for atrocious decision given against Cliff in the first fight.

The letter said Cliff was not to hold any ill will against Phillips and hoped the better man would win.

"Conduct yourself at all times with dignity and uphold the prestige of British Guiana by acting as a thorough sportsman before the critical eyes of English people. Always realise your boxing ability is a gift God has given you and exercise it with discretion. Colour does not matter, who wins or loses does not matter so long as you win or lose properly. The whole colony is proud of you, watching and waiting for the outcome of your struggle, British Guiana, too, realises that the outcry over the previous decision is just one more sign of the great and honest little speech in which he indicated that while he had nothing against Phillips and hoped the better man would win he was also determined that he should be the winner."

Among the signatories were two members of Parliament, James Glanville of Consett and Dick Blyton of Houghton-le-Spring, two Durham ex-miners, and James Knight, Seamen's Union, of which Cliff was a member when he served in Mercantile Marine throughout the war.

Mr Glanville, deputising for the Colonial Secretary Mr Creech Jones said he had worked in pits beside coloured men, and on behalf of the working class he expressed the hope he was disgusted the British Boxing Board of Control should have put up the colour bar for the championships.

Mr Blyton said the Government stands four square in favour of abolition of the bar which was the most pernicious thing to have inside the British Empire.

An East London hairdresser who spoke said most of his custom was Hebrew but they all hoped the better man would win.

[A full description of the second fight between Anderson and Phillips appears in column 3 and 4.]



Picture on the left shows two competitors taking off in one of the events at the Central British Girls' School swimming sports at the YMCA bath on Tuesday. Above, Shauna and Heather Anderson, two brilliant girl swimmers from Canada who clocked fast times in several races. —Ming Yuen.

## Promising, But Mishandled

BY ARCHIE QUICK

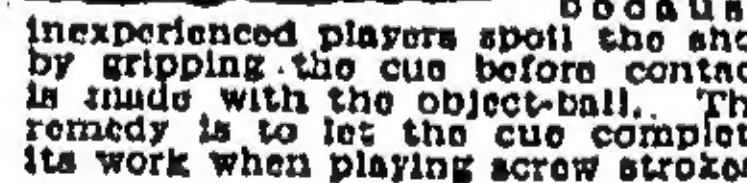
Clifford Curvis is one of Britain's best boxing prospects in sight and he is going to make a good middle-weight. But he is getting far too many fights, and he is not being handled properly.

When he fought English Al Phillips at the Royal Albert Hall, which was a pretty stiff task from any angle you may look at it, was he brought up overnight for the contest? Not a bit of it. He was awakened from his Swansea bed at four in the morning, bundled on the 8 o'clock train, weighed in at 2 p.m., was taken to the Corner House for a snack meal, slept in the afternoon, and early in the evening was in his dressing room in the bowles of the deserted Albert Hall. He got knocked out in two rounds for his pains and was then put on the night train for South Wales.

I suppose his connections saved a lot of money this way, but it is just another stab in the back for British boxing. And believe me, British boxing cannot afford to lose that amount of blood.

### Arthur Peall says:

CENTRE of diagram shows pink on left and black on right. The obvious stroke to play is the screw-back of pink to pocket that ball and leave good position on black. The side of the cue is used. A stroke made on cue-power, but it is bungled. The cue is gripped by the cue before contact is made with the ball and the remedy is to let the cue complete its work when playing screw strokes.



The all-round man was an ideal at the Olympic Games of ancient Greece: the athlete who could run, jump, pitch and wrestle. There will be events for many talented athletes at the modern Games, the fourteenth in the new series of Olympiads, to be held in Britain next year.

## ALL-ROUND OLYMPIC SPORTSMEN

(By Lt. Col. F. A. M. Webster, Author of fifty books on sports and athletics and former holder of English athletic titles)

When the Olympic Games were held originally at Athens the highest credit was held to be that of the man who won the pentathlon. All-round ability in sport has always been one of the main objectives of British sportsmen. At all British leading schools boys have striven to excel in all the team games and to win the Victor Ludorum Cup, which is awarded to the lad who scores the greatest number of points in the diverse events which comprise a school sports programme.

The tradition of the ancient Greeks has been perpetuated in a modern form since the revival of the Games in 1896. Now the greatest glory at the Games goes to the competitor who carries off the medal for the modern pentathlon, comprising cross-country running, shooting, horse-riding, fencing and swimming, based on the Greek Olympic Games of ancient days.

The Organising Committee for the XIVth Olympic Games in Britain in 1948, is forced to consider some modification of the modern pentathlon programme. In the past it has been customary for the country in which the Games are held to provide 45 to 50 highly trained horses for the riding event and, as a rule, the Army has provided the mounts for the competition. But, throughout the world, all cavalry regiments have been mechanised, so that it may no longer be possible to adhere to the normal practice. Perhaps, however, the mounted police and various hunts and riding schools may come to the rescue.

### BETTER THAN ANCIENT GREEKS

The modern pentathlon will be decided from July 31 to August 5. The riding section, if it is retained, will possibly take place in the vicinity of Windsor, or at Aldershot. Horse-riding in the modern pentathlon has always been cross-country, involving the negotiation of many obstacles. The modern pentathlon cannot take place in Wembley Stadium, the main arena for the sports, even though this will be laid out for other equestrian events.

Britain, I think, has great prospects in the modern pentathlon. For example, not Lord Burghley, who is Chairman of the British Olympic Organising Committee, himself a Master of Foxhounds, and was he not, before an accident to his Achilles tendon, a great all-round athlete who won the Olympic 400 metres hurdles in 1928 and was first class in such divergent events as the 120 and 440 yards hurdles, the 440 and 880 yards flat races and steeplechases, and added even javelin throwing to his athletic repertoire? He was, moreover, an officer of a famous British regiment, the Grenadier Guards, and it is from the Army that the majority of Britain's teams for the modern pentathlon have come in the past.

There were nearly three times the number of competitors in this event at Berlin in 1936 than there had been at Los Angeles in 1932, and in the 300 metres hurdles, the 400 and 500 metres cross-country contest, the revolver shooting and the fencing bouts, Britain's representatives took the leading places. At present, moreover, as proved by the Army, Universities and District cross-country championships, Britain is very strong in cross-country runners. I think that as hosts at the next Games they will do better than they did at Berlin in 1936, where, in the final placings, after the scores in separate sports had been reckoned up, Britain was placed seventh.

Compared with the traditional all-round contest of the ancient Greeks, I think the Modern International Olympic Committee has gone one better. The pentathlon of the

ancient Greeks was a combined competition in five events: running, jumping, throwing the discus, throwing the javelin and wrestling. That much is certain, for the former idea that boxing was originally one of the events was disproved by the fact that five events were representative of the whole physical training of the Greeks and the pentathlete was the typical product of that training. He may have been, and probably was, inferior to the specialised athlete in his special events, but he was superior to him in general development and in that harmonious union of strength and activity which produced the models for the statues of the period of which Greek sculptors are so justly famous.

### SPECIALIST ALL-ROUNDERS

One or two recent instances, however, allow us to question whether it is always a true argument that the all-round athlete is necessarily inferior in individual sports to the specialist. In 1924 Robert Legendre, of the United States, was not considered good enough for a place in the U.S. Olympic long jump team, and that contest was won by an American Negro, H. de Hart Hubbard at 24 ft. 5 15/16ths ins. Legendre did, however, appear at Paris and in the course of the pentathlon made a world's record of 25 ft. 6 ins. in the long jump, which was approximately a foot further than the effort with which de Hart Hubbard had won the individual contest.

But there is in the modern Games a much greater all-round purely athletic contest of which, apparently, the ancient Greeks never thought. It is the decathlon, comprising the 100 metres, long jump, shot, high jump, 400 metres on the first of two days, and the 100 metres hurdles, discus, pole vault, javelin and 1,500 metres on the second day.

To the Games of the VIII Olympiad in Paris in 1924 came Harold M. Osborn, U.S., who in that same year was to establish a new world's high jump record of 6 ft. 8 3/4 ins. He again proved the fact that all-round efficiency is the best basis for specialisation, for at the Paris Games he first won the individual high jump at the new Olympic record height of 6 ft. 5 9/16ths ins., and later won the Olympic decathlon, with his new world's record score of 7,107.70 points.

That British athletes, too, can excel in the decathlon was ably proved in 1932 by the Cambridge University all-rounder, R.M.N. Tisdall, who won the Olympic 400 metres hurdles in 51.8 secs., which have been reckoned as a world's record had he not knocked over the last hurdle in the course. He then competed in the decathlon, for which he had been given no special training, was but 1/10th secs. behind the winner of the 110 metres hurdles and returned as achieving the fastest times in the series, 49 secs. for 400 metres and 4 mins. 34.4 secs. for the 1,500 metres.

Both Cambridge University and the Amateur Athletic Association (the ruling body of amateur athletics in Britain) have now established decathlon championships and we may look for some promising representatives from those sources for the 1948 Games.

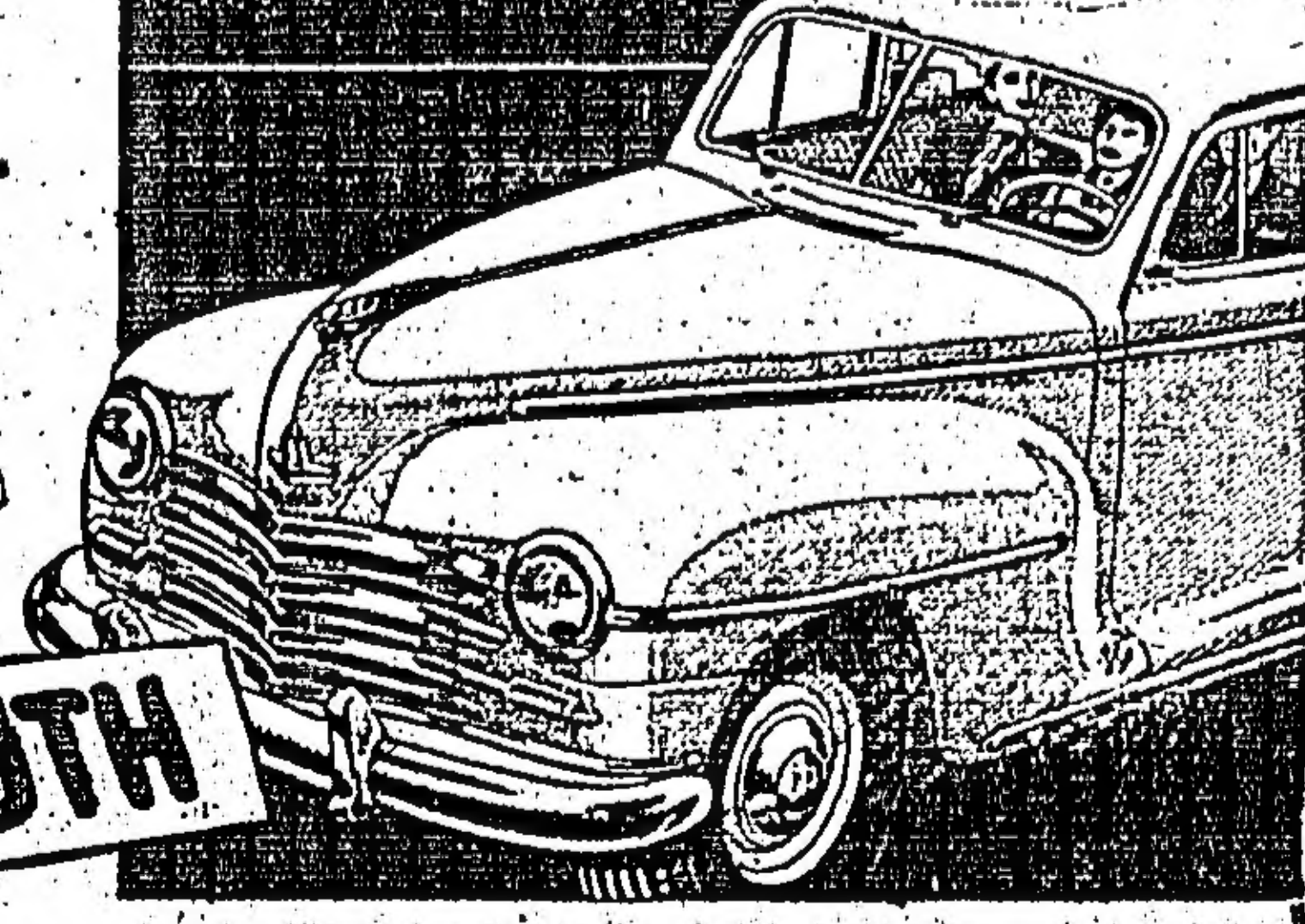
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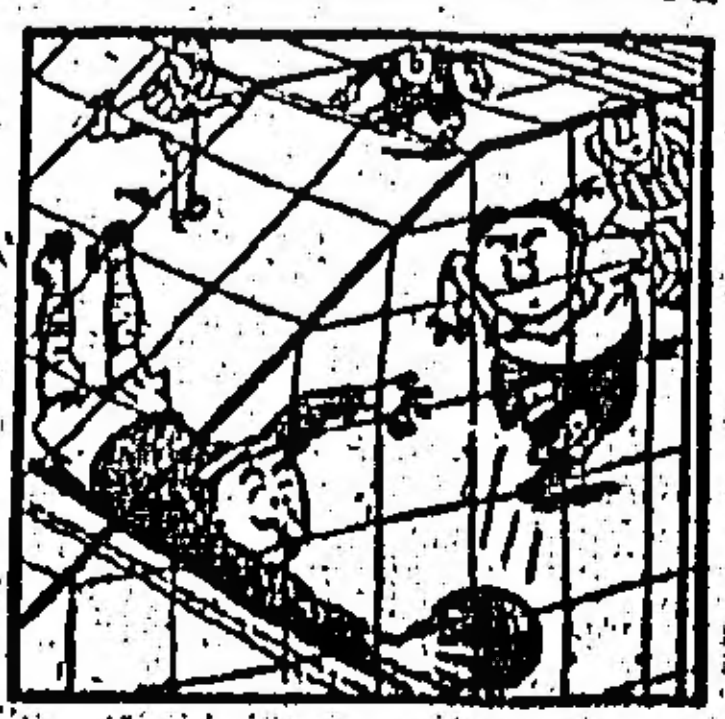
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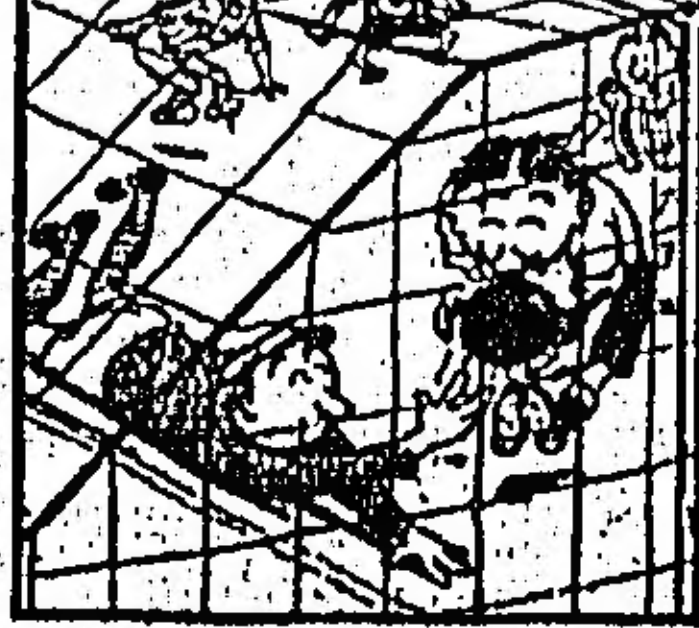
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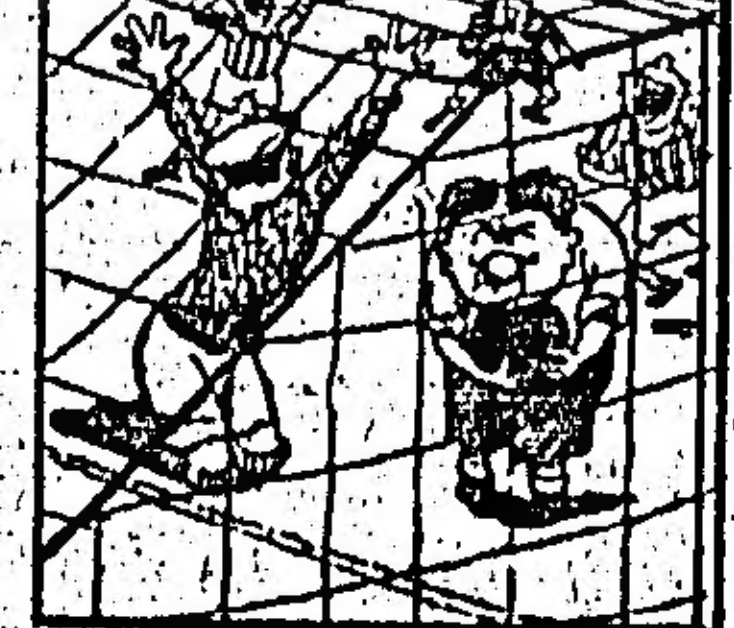
### SPORTING SAM



### By Reg. Wootton



### By Reg. Wootton

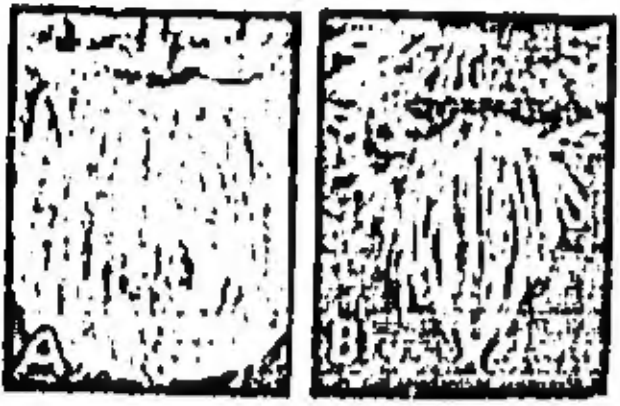




## Are You Sure?

(Answers on Page 10)

1. Railway fog men know the position of their signals by means of—  
Telegraph, miniature repeater signals, listening for fall of arm, climbing post to find out?
2. A thimble is—  
An inverted funnel, high court official, mitten that covers the thumb, sail-maker's thimble?
3. The first Christmas Day message broadcast by a Sovereign was in—  
1922, 1927, 1932, 1937, 1939?



4. Beards...one make-believe, one from life. Whose are they?  
They presented unto Him gifts: gold, and frankincense, and myrrh. Frankincense is—  
Grated plant roots, gum of a tree, mineral salts, dried herbs?
5. One of these birds is extinct—  
Little auk, dodo, crested grebe, tawny pipit, corn-crake?
6. Remember Mr. Pickwick's Christian name? If not, think of his servant.
7. What other city, apart from Rome, is built on seven hills—  
Madrid, Washington, D.C., Worcester, Lisbon, Kiev, Delhi?
8. The origin of the stamped pattern on brogue shoes is—  
(a) Sign of belonging to Scottish clan; (b) letting out under which, fording streams; (c) to make home-cured leather more supple?

## SECOND WORKING LIFE AT 45

Millions of persons must expect "two working lives"—one beginning at 18, the other around 45—Ewan Clague, commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Standards, told a vocational guidance group recently. "Men on heavy duty, such as in the rubber industry, can't stand the gaff after middle-age," Clague said. "Many have to turn to broom-sweeping."

The lesson, as Clague sees it, is to teach high school students to anticipate "a second career" for job security. "Adult education must be expanded," Clague said. "Many a labourer could turn in later years to timekeeping or semi-clerical work if he went back to school."

# RADAR SAVES CENTURIES IN MAKING OF MAPS

OUT of war so often come the boons of peace. Military necessity is the mother of invention. And radar, the war-winning "magic eye" which sealed the doom of boats and hoodwinked the Luftwaffe, and in peace spots whales and storms and has banished fog fear from the sea, is one of its sturdiest offsprings.

Without it Britain could never have picked up German aircraft on cathode-ray screens when they were miles from the English coast; without it she could never have won the Battle of Britain; and, but for radar—the word means "radio detection and ranging"—Britain's Bomber Command and the U.S. 8th Air Force would have been powerless to blast German industry in horrid weather, depriving the Nazis of any chance to rebuild their factories.

Now, without it, cartographical experts would take literally hundreds of years to complete the maps needed to give mankind the world's true shape. The face of the globe which maps have made familiar is, in places, sadly inaccurate and incomplete. Vast parts of the British Empire, for instance, especially in Australia and Canada are entirely unmapped, still larger areas are only covered by rough reconnaissance maps.

While faithful maps are not available the economic development of various territories will be virtually impossible.

Fortunately, between the two world wars methods of surveying from aerial photographs rapidly developed. But although aerial pictures bypass the heart-breaking task of ground surveying—often over hazardous mountains, glaciers, and other physical obstacles—it is impossible to make accurate maps from air photographs alone. The system involves building up a network of fixed points which, over a big country, is a laborious, expensive operation, especially when carried out by the old method of triangulation.

### Alternative System

WARTIME research, however, yields an alternative system, now revealed for the first time by Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Hart, of the Directorate of Military Survey at Britain's War Office. The technique depends on radar methods developed for the precise placing of RAF bomber aircraft over Germany. These systems enable a photographic aircraft to be navigated along the

Vast areas of the globe are still unmapped, but radar now aids the surveyor to make maps which would take centuries to complete by other means. A London correspondent here explains how our cartographers do it now.

desired track and its position to be determined at the moment the picture is taken.

Trail maps of some parts of Britain prove beyond doubt radar's success in map-making. At the moment it is being employed in the control of air survey in West Africa where owing to tropical forest and orchard bush, ground surveys are extremely slow and irksome.

Radar as a map-maker was enlisted in the days, dismal for the Allies, when strategic stretches of the Far East were in Japanese hands. Maps were almost non-existent. The War Office, Air Ministry, and Ministry of Aircraft Production pooled their scientific brains; aircraft fitted with a radar set and a special recording device led to a phenomenal advance in surveying and made it possible to make tactical maps of astonishing accuracy.

### Millions Of Maps

IN the first world war 34,000 maps were printed but in the second, between January, 1941, and August, 1944, alone, the figure amounted to 230,000,000, excluding those printed in the field. Just before the North Africa landings 8,500,000 maps were available for the attack on Madagascar. Obviously the aerial technique in map-making, though revolutionary, was vital in such emergencies.

Briefly, the basic principles of radar range measurements are these. As is now well-known, radar pulses sent out into space are reflected back by solid objects like ground or another aircraft, just as a voice is echoed by a cliff. Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, who initiated the experiments in mapping by radar, discloses that for air survey purposes the distance is measured between the aircraft and each of two accurately located ground radar stations—known as "Cat" and "Mouse"—by means of radar pulse signals synchronised with the operation of the survey camera.

"The distance," he explains, "is measured in terms of interval of time between transmitted and received pulses, as indicated on a cathode-ray tube. In the methods

for a series of experimental measurements of long lines between radar stations by flying an aircraft fitted with radar across the base-line several times. The results were favourable for geodetic survey.

The third experimental phase involved—Denmark and Norway. Says Lieutenant-Colonel Hart: "The method was devised of connecting triangulations over a wide gap by simultaneous theodolite readings from three stations on either side of the gap, on to parachute flares dropped from aircraft in pre-determined positions."

"This method was originally planned for making a connection between the south coast of England and France, in the neighbourhood of the Normandy beaches, shortly after D-Day, but it proved impossible to try it at that time."

An opportunity offered itself, however, when the curtain fell on war in Europe. Close co-operation between the Royal Air Force and U.S. engineers, as well as the Danes and Norwegians, led to a sufficient crop of results for a connection over the Atlantic gap of the Skagerrak to prove that the method was ideal for extending and connecting major triangulations.

"Radio has now come to the assistance of the surveyor," claims Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, "and doubtless this aid will become as equally indispensable as the air photograph."

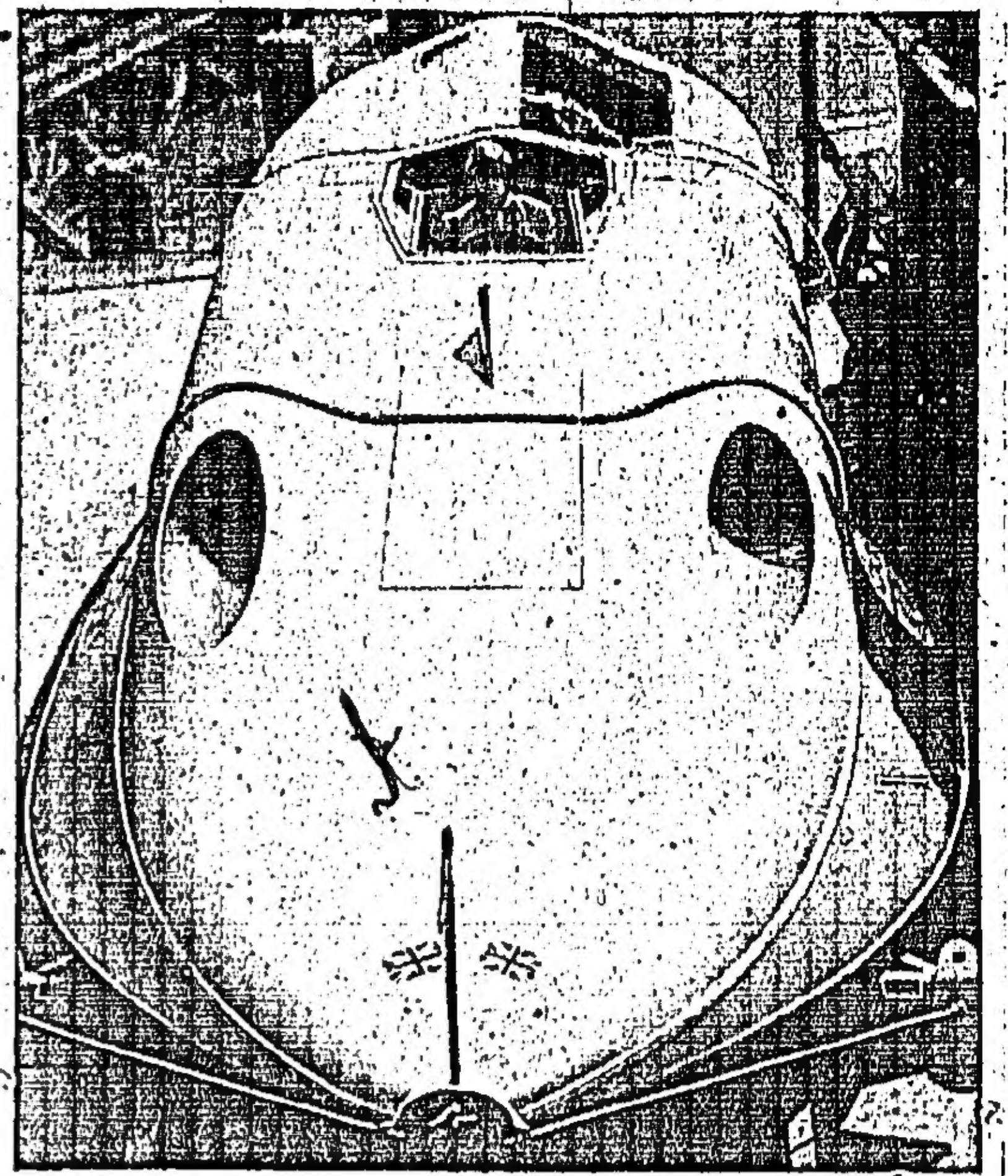
### Experiments

EARLY experimental surveys were threefold. In 1943, Hart, with a team of experts, first experimented with "Gee-H" for this purpose. The technique was crude since the survey trials were subsidiary to bombing trials. Nevertheless, the outcome was successful in that the position of the aircraft was established to within 70-100 metres. Eventually, it was decided that "Obce" with its greater intrinsic accuracy, should be tried. So in August, 1944, a survey block was flown and controlled by using "Obce" installed in a Flying Fortress, guided by an auto-station 85 miles away.

In this system the aircraft is flown on a circular arc of which one ground station (the "Cat") is the centre. Pulses transmitted from this station to the aircraft provide a steady range guide to the pilot by means of an aural signal, while retransmission from the aircraft to the ground station permits automatic recording there of actual track variation. For the experimental flight the camera was operated by remote control at predetermined release points from the second (or "Mouse") ground station. Altitude records were photographed in the plane by a camera synchronised with the survey camera.

The second set of experiments switched to the Mediterranean zone. Towards the close of the war in Italy a Royal Engineers radar survey team was engaged in computing targets for the U.S. Army Air Force. This work ended, plans were made

## WORLD'S RECORD SPEED BID



Sir Malcolm Campbell, Britain's water speed ace, is attempting to beat his own world speed record of 141.74 mph. Last Sunday, he took his 26-foot long motor boat, Bluebird, on a trial and reached a speed estimated at 150 mph. Picture shows the Bluebird with Sir Malcolm at the cockpit.

## TITO REGIME INTENSIFIES RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper, recently published a full-page report on what it termed "developments in religious persecution in Yugoslavia." The report, originally printed by the magazine Civiltà Cattolica, which is edited by Jesuit fathers, contained little that had not already been said in Catholic publications.

It was a condensation of the last two pastoral letters of Archbishop Aloisius Stepinac of Zagreb, who now is serving a sixteen-year jail term imposed by a Yugoslav court on collaboration charges.

But the fact that the Vatican newspaper reprinted it as a strong attack against a Communist government was regarded in Vatican circles as a reminder to world public opinion that the Holy See, far from weakening in its anti-Communist position, was carrying on the fight with unwavering determination, says the New York Times.

In giving what purports to be a complete panorama of the anti-

religious campaign under Marshal Tito's regime, the Civiltà Cattolica predicts that it is only a question of time before "religion—not only Catholic but also orthodox and other denominations—will go underground in self protection."

The Civiltà says the Communists leave some churches open to show that there is religious freedom, but impose the most serious restrictions on religious practice. It charges that in some villages of Bosnia the faithful are forbidden to attend church and priests are unable to obtain permission to officiate in parishes that lack a priest.

It says that anti-Catholic propaganda is carried out through violent press attacks against the Pope and Bishops "with the obvious intent of undermining the loyalty of the faithful to the See of Peter and to their pastor."

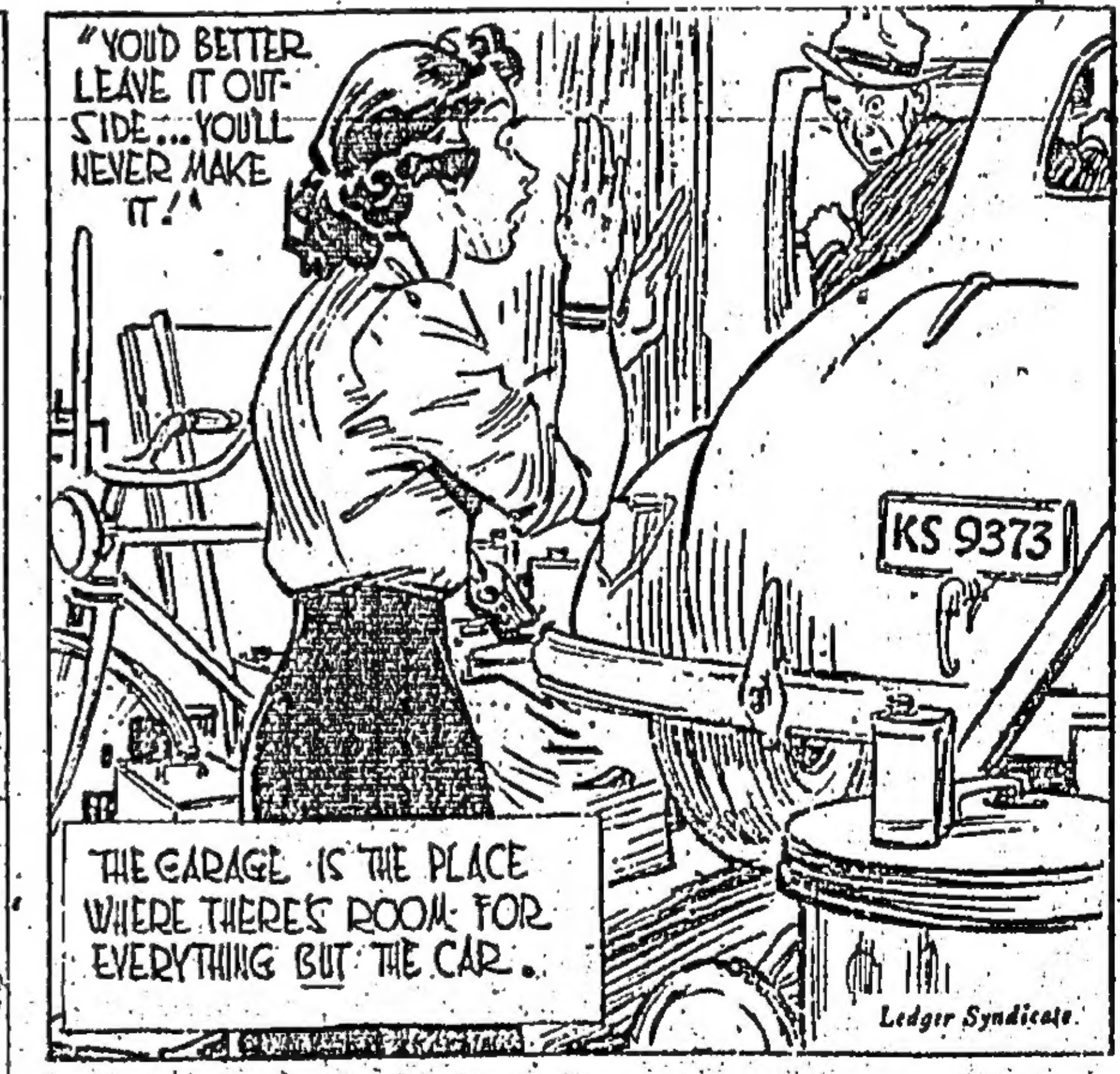
"All Catholic elementary and boarding schools have been closed," the magazine asserts, while "all children are obliged to attend the state schools."

"It must be stressed," Civiltà goes on, "that the Communists are using the most diabolically clever means to prevent parents from teaching the catechism, now that it has been abolished in school and forbidden in church. The children are encouraged to mock the religious beliefs and practices of their parents, whose authority is challenged as an anachronistic relic of capitalism and reaction."

"To mask this vast and minutely organized manoeuvre, whose exposure would damage them abroad and at home, the Communists do allow a certain measure of religious functioning in some schools—as a propaganda weapon. But those who know the whole country well have no doubt that the Communist party is developing a plan that aims to destroy ruthlessly what it terms 'unscientific Christian teaching.'"

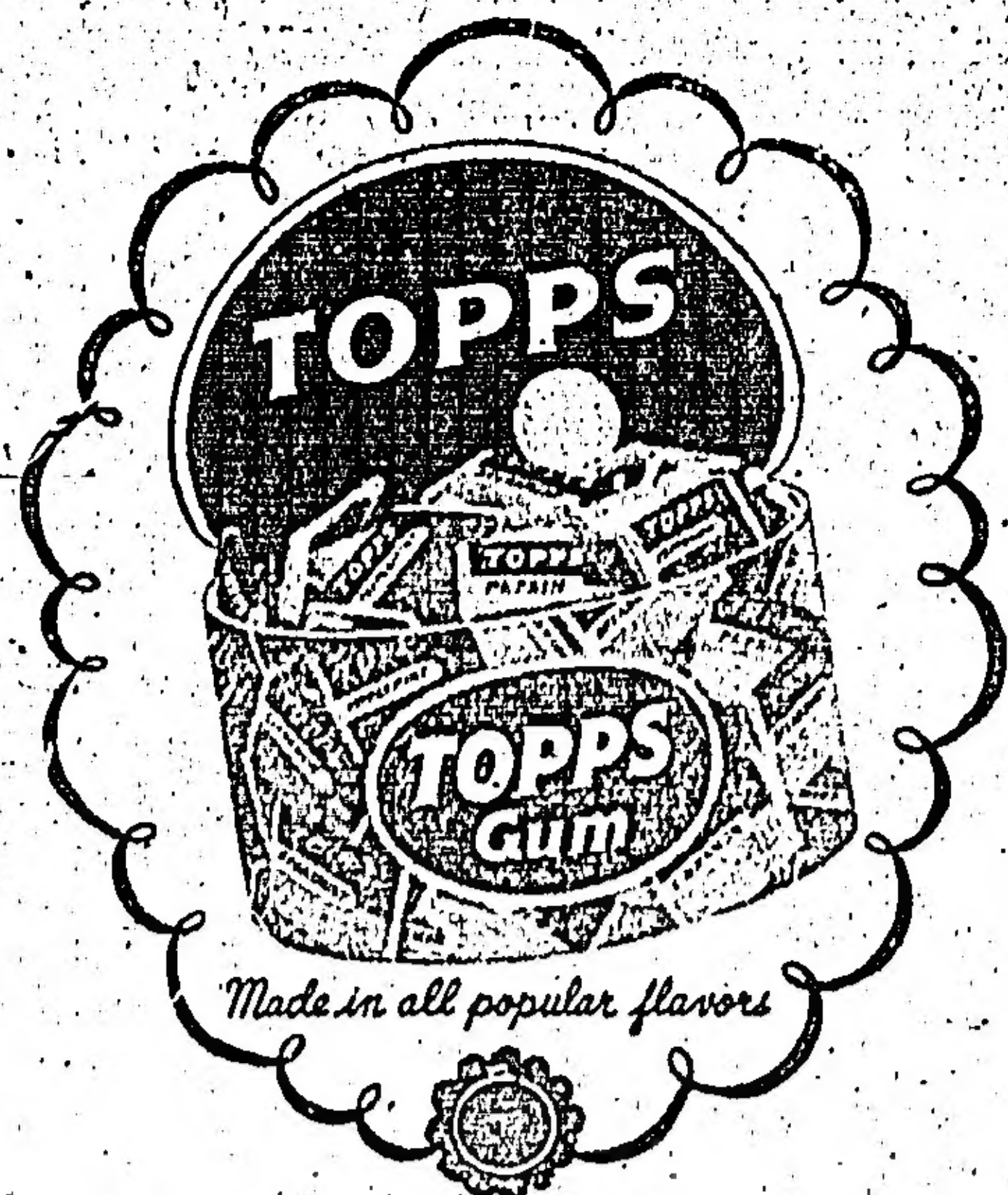
The magazine lists many cases of the clergy, involving bishops, religious orders, nuns and parish priests. The main danger to religion, it says, is the atheistic instruction given to youth.

## VIGNETTES OF LIFE



## "Garage Notes" BY KEMP STARRETT





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## "OLD SCHOOL TIE" LADS TO RESCUE

When Bailiff Kempton went to the village of Benwick, Isle of Ely, to evict Miss Elizabeth Foster—"Lizzie," the grey-haired "Mrs Chips" whom everyone adores—from her cottage home, he found his way barred by 40 of the strongest lads in the place—all boys she taught in years gone by.

They were 40 men with a single aim—to see that no one turned "Lizzie" into the street—and they mean to keep a non-stop guard on her home.

Billy Harry, Oliver, 28-year-old father of two boys now taught by Miss Elizabeth, warned the bailiff: "Don't try to set foot in this house. You'll have to knock us all down to get in. It's the home of our school man and we're here to see no harm comes to her."

### Police SOS

So Bailiff Kempton went back to the county court at March to say that if they wanted him to evict "the school man at Benwick" they would have to send police to help him.

"And it's no good sending two constables along," he warned, "I want an army of police to get Miss Elizabeth out of her cottage."

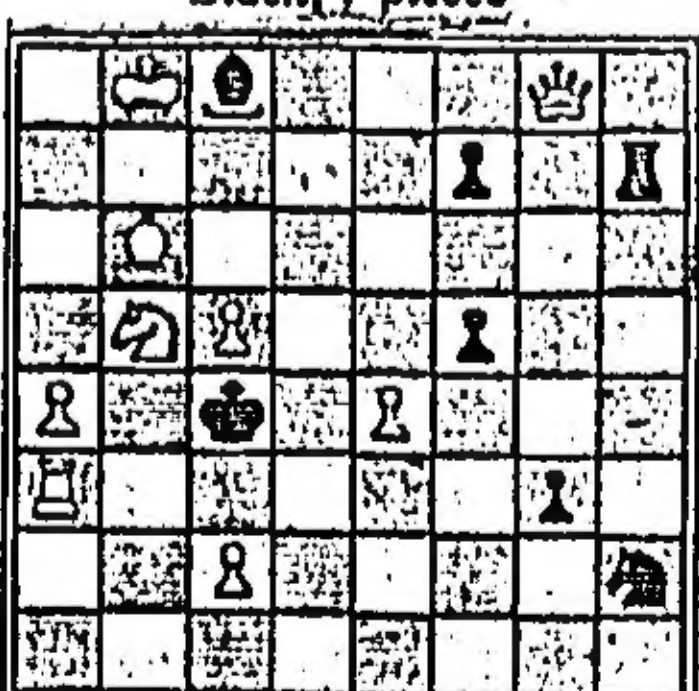
Later the villagers went to the county court with a petition signed by 309 people telling the Council, Miss Foster is essential in this village and we won't let you throw her out.

"I have nowhere to go," Miss Elizabeth told the press. "If they find me somewhere else within reach of this village school, which I love and have given my life to, I will go at once."

A county court judge has ordered that Miss Elizabeth must leave her cottage because North Wiltshire Rural District Council say they need it for an agricultural labourer.

## CHESS PROBLEM

By G. W. CHANDLER  
(BCF Tourney 50)  
Black, 7 pieces



White, 9 pieces.  
Solution to Saturday's problem:  
1. Q-B7, any; 2. Q-R, or B (or ch. or dbl ch) mates.

## Rupert and the Young Imp—22



Rupert and Bill and Podge look up into the chestnut tree and call the little imp, but they can neither see nor hear any more of the mischievous creature. "Let's walk away and pretend we've forgotten him," they decide. "He'll come back," says Podge. "Yes, let's have a game of conkers or play with our shuttlecock," says Bill. "Not just now," says Rupert. "I'm going to show some of these chestnuts to my Daddy and tell him how these apples came on our tree. He's been worrying about them."

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### SCIENCE SHORT:

## Chemical Remedy For Cancer

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE  
(Associated Press Science Editor)

The American Review of Soviet Medicine, published by the American-Soviet Medical Society of New York, reports that the new Russian cancer remedy, KR, is dissolving the malignant growths on about half of the patients so far treated.

Whether these people may be expected to remain cancer-free is not predicted, but one of the patients now has remained well for over two-and-a-half years.

The new report is the latest in a series describing better preparations of KR, greater dosages and more apparent effectiveness.

The report is written by Mme. N. G. Klyueva, wife of G. Roskin, who discovered the remedy. The name is the initials of husband and wife.

KR is a chemical extract from the bodies of South American trypanosomes, spindle-shaped parasites that get into human blood and cause chagas disease. Bedbugs are the carriers.

Roskin discovered in 1938 that in otherwise healthy animals, trypanosomes concentrate in the heart, spleen, liver, bone marrow and lymphatic glands. But in animals with cancer, these parasites desert those organs and gather in the malignant growth. They destroy the animal cancers.

That fact led to search for the chemical compound in the parasites' bodies that presumably attacked the malignant tissues. This compound is still chemically unidentified.

Mme Klyueva states that the KR is harmless to humans but that it causes fever, which is higher and higher as the dose is increased. But with proper preparations of KR it has been possible, she adds, to increase the dose up to 600 times the first one given a human being. Whether the cancer disappears, she says, depends both on how fast it is being dissolved and how fast the growth of healthy tissue (fibrosis) occurs to replace the cancer.

Treated so far are cancers of the larynx, oesophagus, breast, lip and cervix. Five out of 10 larynx cancers, cases apparently recovered. Three out of five breast cases likewise, and three cases of cervix cancer are getting better.

NANCY Thirst Comes First



NINETY-NINE years ago, 30,000 people gathered on Kennington Common.

Their purpose was to carry to Parliament in procession a monster petition demanding the People's Charter, which included universal male suffrage.

In alarm, the government called in the Duke of Wellington. Under his orders, the Thames bridges were barricaded. London, in a state of siege, awaited the outbreak of revolution.

On that same day a young country parson came up from his Hampshire rectory and made for the Common.

He was a prey to mixed feelings of hope and alarm. Unlike most of his class, he had sympathies with the Chartists' cause. He had small faith in their ability to achieve it. He was also thrilled by the electricity in the air.

This clergyman had a combustible imagination and a repressed liking for physical conflict. Said a disapproving friend: "He dreams of nothing but barricades and grand Smithfield bonfires, where the landowners are all roasting in the fat of their own prize ox."

There was to be a revolution in London that day. Rain drenched the demonstrators. The Duke's barricades were not assailed. The Charter was carried to Parliament in a rain.

But was the danger really past? The parson thought not. He wrote home: "All is quiet as a mouse as yet. The storm is blown over until tomorrow, but all under arms—specials, police and military!"

That night he sat up until four in the morning, composing a poster which declared: "Workers of England! You have more friends than you think for, friends who fear God, and therefore dare not neglect you."

This poster has been called by an historian: "The first manifesto of the Church of England, her first public act of atonement for half a century of apostasy."

The parson, Charles Kingsley, possessed some of the qualities of the successful agitator, as Guy Kendall's book, Charles Kingsley and His Ideas (Hutchinson, 21s.), makes clear. He had courage and the gift for a telling phrase. Thus it was good fighting tactics to say in public, "I am a Church of England parson—and a Chartist." It was one of those things which made The Times speak of "a morbid craving for notoriety of a crazy straining after paradox."

But the Chartist, reading Kingsley's poster, must have been puzzled. It told them that they were the fellows, suffering grievous wrongs. But it also said that they were approaching the task of remedy from the wrong angle. They wanted representation in Parliament? Dear me, how very foolish! It was necessary to go much further than that.

## ROUND THE EMPIRE . . . . . with Pateman



(Answer to Puzzle on Page 12)

## The parson sat up till 4 am

by GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON

But, as a matter of fact, the workers were not morally fit to go even so far. For, poor devils, they were slaves to their stomach, their pocket, their temper.

In Kingsley there was an immense fund of honest indignation. But there was also a great deal of muddle-headedness.

Sensitive to the squalor he saw, he became a leader of the Christian Socialists. Sensitive to the abuse showered on him by his own class, he gradually withdrew from his extraneous position. He was a Radical in what he wanted done, and a Tory in his choice of the people who he proposed should do it.

He detested trade unions, yet thought that the workers (when they had morally improved themselves) should organise co-operative work-shops. He loathed strikes and believed that the workers' proper weapon against the capitalist was emigration!

He hoped for better times, yet thought that only the most enormous executions would save civilisation from catastrophe. He calls it "the great and terrible day of the Lord." Biblical language should not hide the fact that Kingsley was expressing a sense of crisis which is today a commonplace with thinkers.

He was, in fact, the remarkable product of a remarkable and chaotic age. Anyone who supposes that Victorian England was sunk in staid commercialism or amug corrected by reading Mr Kendall.

It is significant, for instance, that Kingsley the revolutionary, the Darwinist ("If Darwin speaks the truth he is orthodox"), the liberal-minded reactor who encouraged Sunday cricket in his parish, was made a court chaplain on the insistence of Queen Victoria, who shared the Prince Consort's liking for his theology.

## LIBRARY LIST

The Left Hand is the Dreamer. Nancy Wilson Ross (Harnish Hamilton) 10s. 6d.). Novel. A group of Americans re-adjust their lives to the war and its disintegration. In particular, the story of Frederick, a married woman, and Franz Allers, a refugee professor. Excellent character-drawing.

The Return to the Farm. Robert Henry (Peter Davies, 12s. 6d.). That on Mr Buckby, that gentle bachelor, should descend a nephew of such deplorable habits. Sadder than the scene of an appalling drama of betrayal.

Home-coming. Joseph Wechsberg (Michael Joseph, 7s. 6d.). The Author of Looking for a Bluebird returns to his Czech hometown in the last days of the war. He picks up many old threads, but finds no trace of his family.

Kind Uncle Buckby. John Glogau (Cassell, 10s. 6d.). Novel. It is said that on Mr Buckby, that gentle bachelor, should descend a nephew of such deplorable habits. Sadder than the scene of an appalling drama of betrayal.

## SERVES ROAST BEEF AND GOD AT THE SAME TIME

By ROBERT RICHARDS

People walk into the restaurant, they drink, but they're miserable inside.

"They don't fool me. Sometimes when I go up to serve a man, to wait on his table, it's all I can do to keep from tapping him on the shoulder and saying: 'I'm a minister of the Gospel, brother. Tell me about it.'"

Scott, who speaks with careful politeness, added that he had never preached a sermon to any customer during his two years at Gilmore's restaurant—with but one exception.

"And even when these folks don't notice me, I'm always looking after them. I'm doing my level best to get their dinner on the table just 30, eating a chopped steak, I re-right, and I'm peeking into their souls—without ever telling them about it."

Scott, who grew up on a poultry farm in the Southern United States, thought maybe he was going to preach a sermon about the steak, but he said:

"Tell me Scotty. How come the innocent suffer and so many of the guilty go free?"

best—aren't happy. They laugh, they drink, but they're miserable inside.

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Scott, who grew up on a poultry farm in the Southern United States, thought maybe he was going to preach a sermon about the steak, but he said:

"Tell me Scotty. How come the innocent suffer and so many of the guilty go free?"

"I told him that Solomon said a good man falls down seven times and gets up, but an evil man—he don't fall but once."

"And I guess it was what he wanted to know because the young man went right ahead and finished his steak."

Scotty said he would feel almost sad when his church grew up and required full-time attention.

"I'll miss being here," he said. "There's no chance in a man working with his hands. There's no better place to study folks."

"When I walk through Gilmore's door, I'm a waiter—not a preacher—but I stand off in a corner sometimes and kinda say a fast prayer for any customer who looks like he's in trouble."

"He's sicker than me, and maybe better-looking, but I like to think it helps."

Scotty said he always had time to try anything "to help my people."

"And when I say my people," he explained, "I'm not just talking about negroes. I'm talking about the all of us—yellow, black, and white."

—United Press.

## JESTS AND JEERS

"Oh dear!" quoth the lady of the house, "Here I am called up for jury service on Monday—and I haven't a thing to wear!"

The cramped living in Hongkong these days is surely a great strain on the curves.

Many a man has loved and lost a lot of friendships.

The latest theory is that these flying saucers are really plates of borsch.

Thinking, we are told, draws blood from the rest of the body to the head. That explains why second thoughts so often give you cold feet.

"He drinks like a fish."

"Yeah, but not the same stuff."

Morning is the time of day when the rising generation retires and the retiring generation rises.

The trouble with upright planes is that they're often subject to bad practices.

Some people occasionally stumble over the truth, but they're no wiser because they usually pick themselves up and act as though nothing had happened.

"Well, bless my wool," said the ram as he plunged over the cliff. "I didn't see that ewe turn."

A Hollywood producer arrived at a party in the movie town when a man was singing.

"Say," he whispered to his neighbour, "that fellow would be terrific in pictures. I'd like to sign him up."

"Don't you know his name?" the other whispered back. "It's Lauritz Melchior."

"So what?" said the producer. "We could change it."

## Warns Against Use Of Drugs

Dr. Harry P. Schenck, of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, warns against indiscriminate use of sulfa drugs, streptomycin and penicillin in the treatment of sinus ailments.

Speaking before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Dr. Schenck said the drugs have a limited use in the treatment of sinus disorders.

He pointed out that the basic disorder is relieved only by the opening and draining of the congested passages. After the affected areas are drained, he said, the drugs may be applied effectively.

## When You Feel Tired and Restless

Ask For

ELLIOTTS

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On Sale at All Dispensaries

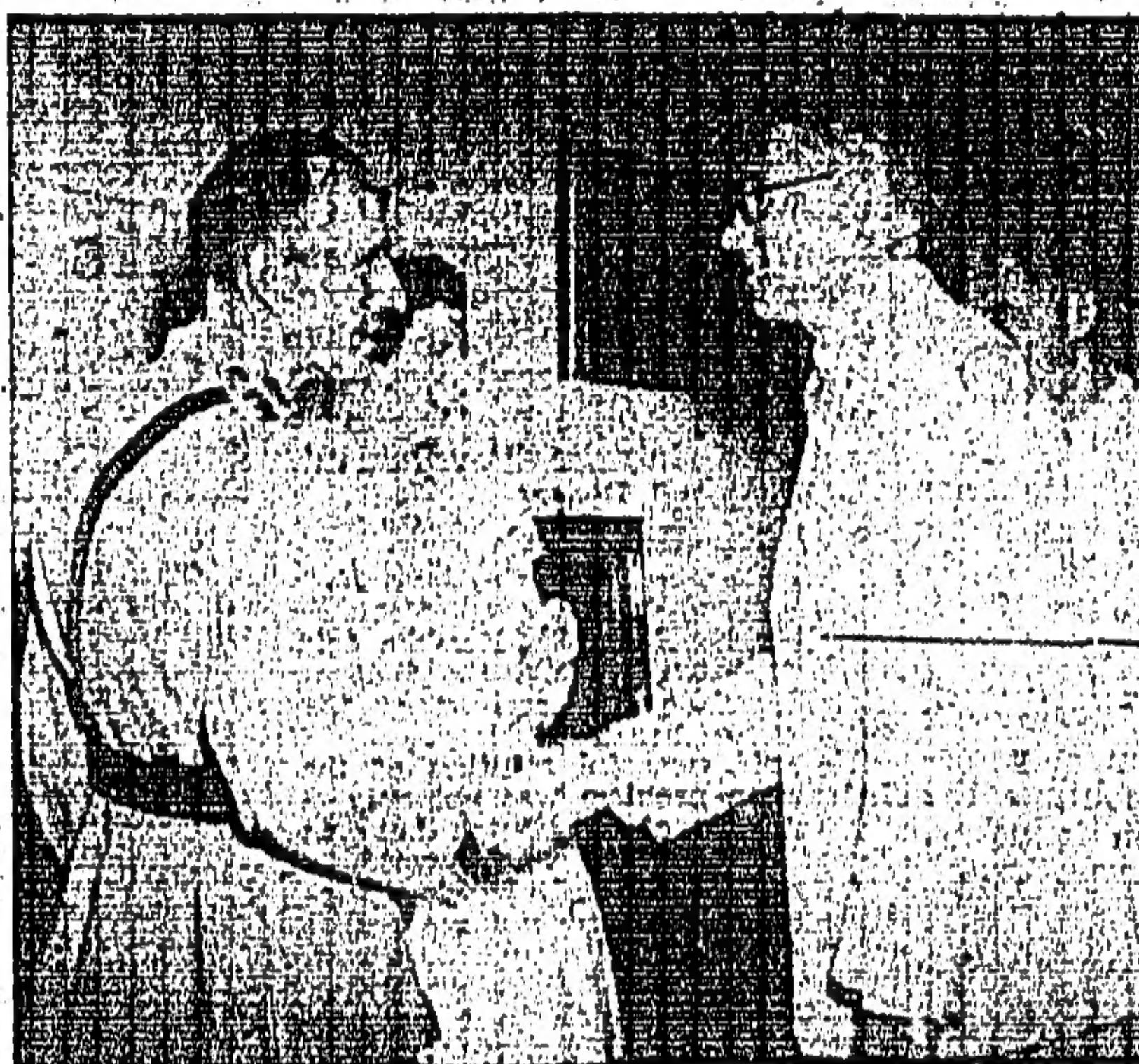
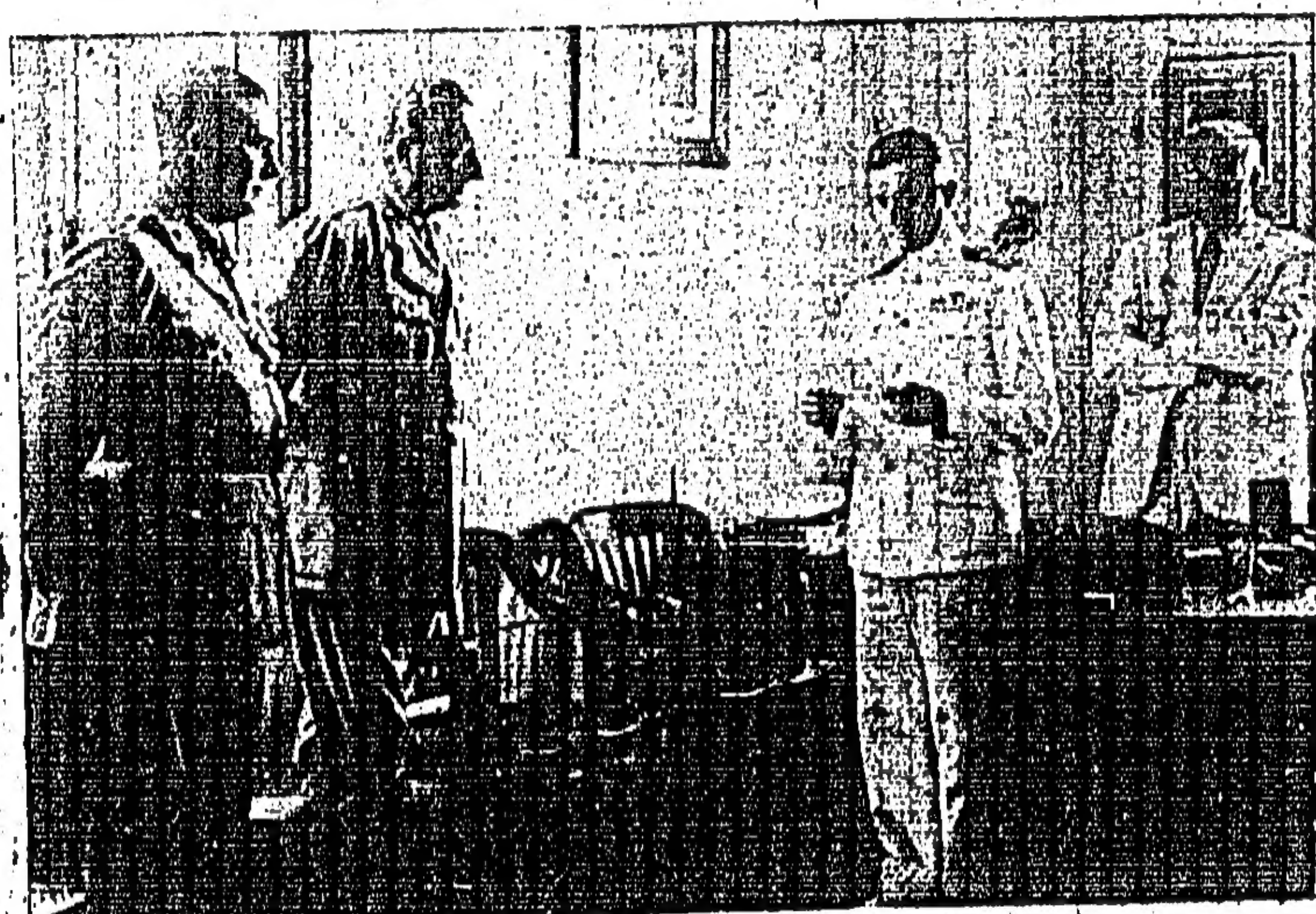




## TELEGRAPH



ST JOHN'S CATHEDRAL was the scene of a brilliant wedding on Tuesday when Miss Rachel Phillor Watson became the bride of Colonel Edward Neville Clarke, CBE. The GOC, Major-General G. W. E. J. Erskine, CBE, DSO., gave the bride away. Picture on the left shows the bridal party outside the Cathedral. Above, Vice-Admiral Sir Denis Boyd, KCB, CBE, DSC, C-in-C, BPF, congratulating the happy couple. Below, the Colonial Secretary, the Hon Mr R. R. Todd, extending his felicitations. (Photos: Francis Wu and Ming Yuen)



LT-COL M. C. D. L. REYNOLDS, CSO (1) Land Forces, was presented with the medal of the Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer) at a ceremony at the American Consulate last week. Scene of the presentation at left, showing Col. Reynolds, the GOC, Major-General Erskine, Capt R. Connor, Senior U.S. Naval Officer in Hongkong, reading the citation, and the U.S. Consul-General, Mr. George D. Hopper. Below, Col Reynolds photographed with Mrs Reynolds after the ceremony. (Photos: Francis Wu)



A GROUP of old boys of St Joseph's College photographed at a reunion held last week at the Yuet Hing Restaurant. (Photos: Ming Yuen)

## NEWSREEL



BASTILLE DAY RECEPTION—The Consul-General for France and Mme. R. E. Jobex were hosts at a cocktail party at the Hongkong Hotel on Monday on the occasion of the French National Day. They are seen above greeting a guest. Below, Mr T. W. Kwok, Chinese Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, emphasising a point to the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon Mr D. M. MacDugall, at the reception. (Photos: Artland Studio)



GROUP taken after the wedding between Mr Archibald M. Thomson, of the Waterworks Department, and Mrs Anna Organ at St Andrew's Church on Monday. (Photo: Francis Wu)

## Mawan Beach

### EVERY 20 MINUTES

by Route 16 Bus from Vehicular Ferry, Jordan Road. Takes you to 13th Mile Beach, Castle Peak Road.

Boat for Mawan Beach leaving 13th Mile Beach every half-hour.

Come and enjoy a whole day's rest and pleasure on—

## Mawan Island

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SHOWER BATHS

We give good service and personal attention at the cheapest price possible.

## Mawan Beach

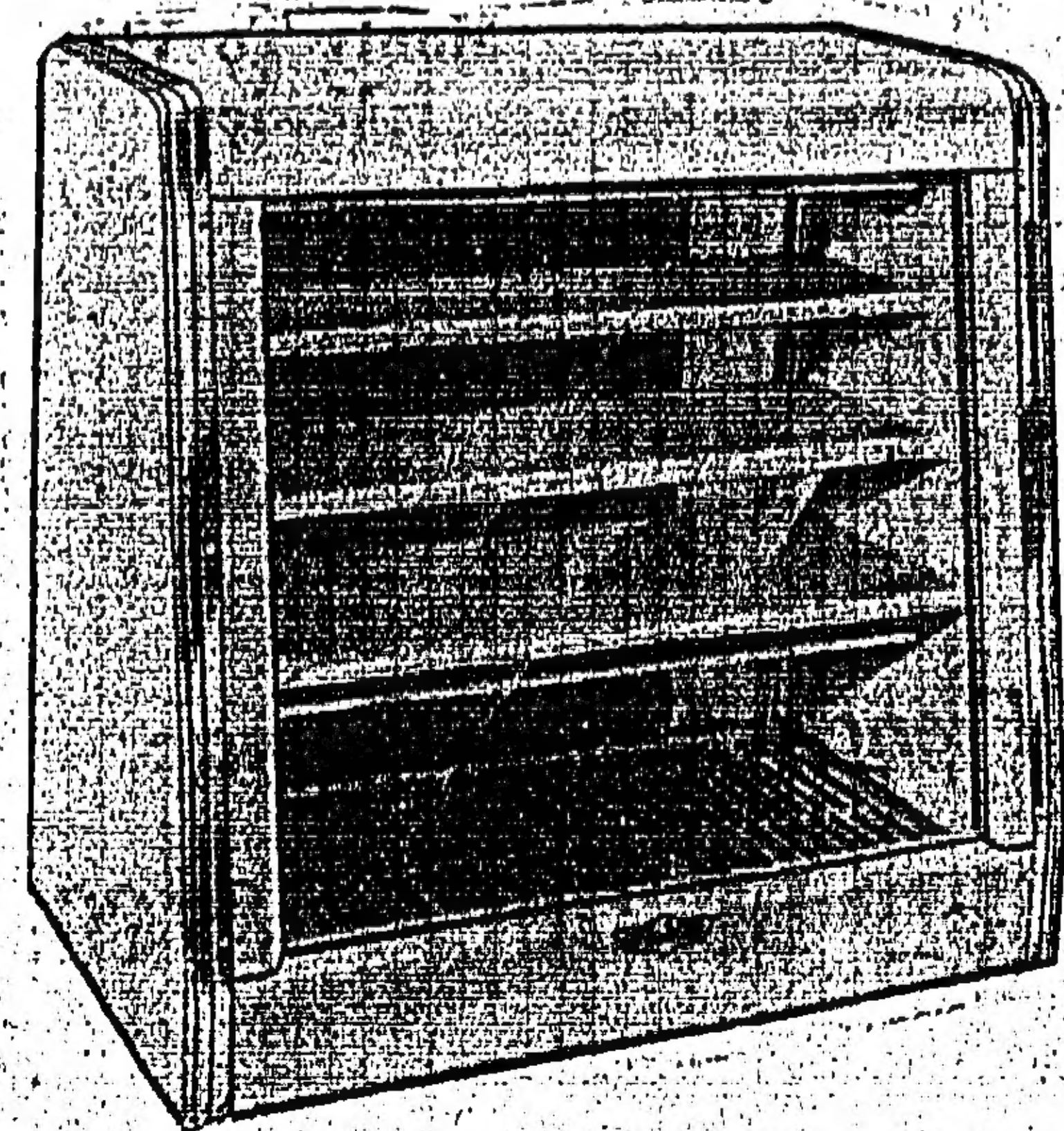


DR. EDUARDO BRAZAO, Portuguese Consul-General in Hongkong, with the captain of HMS Alacrity, Commander Hamilton, during the recent courtesy visit of the ship to Macao.



MR. R. J. ASHBY, of the Prisons Department, and Miss Anna Julia Brown, who were married recently. (Photo: Francis Wu)

## THE SELB S4 COOLER



4 Foot DISPLAY CASE,  
22 cu.ft. CAPACITY,  
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# Russians May Charge Breach Of Charter

Geneva, July 18.

Russia and some of the Eastern satellites will charge the United States and the United Kingdom before the next United Nations Assembly with breach of the United Nations Charter because of alleged by-passing of the United Nations Organisation in setting up the Paris Co-operative Committee, a competent source close to the Eastern bloc said today.

## Fight On Immigrant Liner

Jerusalem, July 18.

Fifty steel helmeted Royal Navy men today fought a pitched battle with Jews on the lightly-packed deck of the illegal immigrant ship President Garfield (renamed Exodus 1947) as she straggled at high speed towards the Palestine coast with British destroyers in pursuit.

This was the biggest battle yet reported on board an immigrant ship. Heavily outnumbered, the British sailors fought through jets of steam, tear gas, smoke bombs and fireworks and, clubs in hand, forced their way to the ship's wheelhouse.

Two Jews, said to have tried to board a British sailor with an axe, were forced back under small-arms fire. No fatal casualties among the crew or the passengers of the immigrant ship have so far been officially reported.

At least two of the five British destroyers, which, with a cruiser, were escorting the President Garfield to Haifa, were damaged. So was the immigrant ship itself as it took action to evade close pursuit.—Reuter.

### SOLDIER INJURED

Jerusalem, July 18.

For the second time in 24 hours sirens sounded here and one British soldier was injured when a hand-grenade exploded at the entrance to Security Zone Gate Four.

The sirens denoted underground activity in Jerusalem.—United Press.

## DEATH OF INDIAN LEADER

New Delhi, July 18.

The death has occurred of Sir Shafat Ahmad Khan, former Indian High Commissioner, in the Union of South Africa and one of the original members of the Indian Interim Government. He was 54 years of age.

Sir Shafat was the victim of attempted assassination last September in Simla, immediately after he accepted an appointment in the first Indian-Interim Government. He was attacked by a Muslim fanatic who was angered by Sir Shafat's joining the Nationalist government, then boycotted by the Muslim League.

He left the Interim Cabinet when the Muslim entered, to make way for the Muslim nominee of the League.—United Press.

### NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following days must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

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H.K. TELEGRAPH.

## French Finest Cognac BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.

VSOP—VOCB—XXX—TWO AXES

Obtainable At All First Class Wine Dealers

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THE CENTRAL TRADING CO., LTD.

Union Building

Telephone 22113.

## Premier Sends Message To People Of India

London, July 18.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, tonight gave Reuter this exclusive message to the people of India and Pakistan on the occasion of the Royal Assent to the Indian Independence Bill:

"On this memorable day when His Majesty has signified His assent to the Indian Independence Bill, I send on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and of the British people a message of goodwill and of heartfelt wishes for the future to all the peoples of the Indian continent.

"In a few days, complete control of their affairs will have passed to the Indian people. I hope that the peoples of both countries may enter into a new course of friendship and may join together with others in the building up of a peaceful and prosperous world. Signed: Clement Attlee, July 18, 1947.—Reuter.

## Indonesian Premier Makes New Offer

Batavia, July 18.

Indonesian Premier Amir Sjarifoeddin said in a radio speech tonight that the Republic was prepared to halt all hostilities and unfriendly action provided the "Dutch show an eagerness to reach a peaceful solution too."

## LOCKHEED MAY BUILD IN ENGLAND

London, July 18.

Preliminary negotiations are under way looking towards the building in England of Lockheed Constellation airliners, it became known today, only a few weeks after the Government decision not to buy six Constellations presumably because it would discourage the British civil aviation industry.

The Ministry of Supply, which would supervise such a project, denied today that negotiations had official recognition, but aviation executives pointed out that Lockheed "could not have a man running around England discussing such a deal" without its sanction.

Austin MacInverny, regional director of Lockheed for Europe, has been discussing the possibility of the Fairley Aviation Company building Constellation airframes and the Bristol Aeroplane Company supplying engines. Several other firms have been approached.

The Evening News said negotiations were being masked with the closest secrecy because it meant a reversal of Government policy. It said British aircraft industrialists were mystified by the move, especially since the Supply Minister, John Wilmot, said recently in Commons that the main Empire routes would accept the "initial disadvantage" of using British interim types of planes "rather than inflict on British aviation the blow of prestige and development" involved in the purchase of further American aircraft.—United Press.

## Senora Peron Undecided

Lisbon, July 18.

Senora Eva de Peron, 28-year-old wife of the Argentine President, said today that she was still uncertain about visiting London.

During the six weeks since the British Government's original invitation to Senora de Peron to visit England, there have been many conflicting reports of her decision. Senora de Peron said that she was flying to Paris on Monday for an official visit lasting four or five days. She added that she was tired and feeling unwell and would decide in Paris whether to visit London or not.

Asked whether she would be going to the United States, Senora de Peron said that that had not been considered, but she would visit Brazil and Uruguay after her European tour. Before arriving in Lisbon she visited Spain and Italy.—Reuter.

## Russo-Hungarian Trade Pact

Moscow, July 18.

Russia and Hungary have signed a trade treaty covering the exchange of goods to the amount of \$30,000,000 for the remainder of this year, the Tass News Agency reported today.

Under the agreement, Russia is to supply Hungary with iron ore, iron alloys, artificial fertilizers, various chemical goods and other goods. Hungary will supply Russia with oil products, rolled steel goods, products of her engineering and electrical appliances industry, cotton goods, tobacco and agricultural produce.—Reuter.

## U.S. Presidential Succession

Washington, July 18.

President Harry Truman today signed the Presidential succession bill, placing Speaker of the House Joseph Martin (Republican), in line to replace him in the event he is unable to complete his term. Under the measure, the Speaker is next to the Vice-President in line of succession with the Secretary of State third.—Associated Press.

## Aircraft Help Out Greek Army

Athens, July 18.

A Greek communiqué today said Nationalist planes were inflicting severe losses on guerrillas, who were fleeing northeast of Ioannina before pursuing ground forces and ravaging villages on the way.

"Bandits passing through villages have committed crimes of unimaginable brutality," the communiqué from the Greek 8th Division said. "Villages have been pillaged and many inhabitants killed."

Dislodged from the 7,000-foot heights of Mount Gamila, the 2,000 men guerrilla force started a march on lightly defended Ioannina five days ago.

The Loyalists asserted that the irregulars have been cut into small units which were scattered in an area over a wide rugged area 16 miles northeast of Ioannina in the foothills of Mount Timfi. Further north, Spitfire fighter planes caught two more battalions in ravines along the southern foothills of Mount Smolikas and were said to have inflicted crushing losses.

An unconfirmed report said 245 bodies were found in the ravine and the army units captured 300 more of the estimated 800 rebels under fire.—Associated Press.

## Cuts In U.S. Foreign Aid Recommended

Washington, July 18.

The House Committee on Appropriations today recommended cuts amounting to 12½ percent in the appropriations proposed by President Truman for foreign aid, but accepted the full amount of \$400,000,000 which Congress had provisionally authorized for Greece and Turkey. Recommending the reduction from \$350,000,000 to \$332,000,000 for aid to devastated territories, including Poland, Austria, China, Greece, Italy, Trieste and Hungary, the Committee explained that the \$18,000,000 decrease represented a sum that had been intended for "other countries which have not shown any disposition to comply with the requirements of the Act authorizing the appropriation."

The Committee referred to were not named, but members of the Committee had threatened to cut aid to Poland and Hungary as they did not join the Paris "Save Europe" Conference.

Altogether the Committee recommended appropriations of \$1,353,024,000 as against \$1,340,501,400 for which President Truman had requested. "There is a limit to the resources of this country, and the governments of the other countries must not expect that relief from the United States is limitless," the Committee explained.

Recommending a reduction of the appropriation for the United States share in the work of the International Refugee Organisation from \$73,301,400 to \$71,024,900 the Committee said that it represented obligations "not mandatory under the international agreement."—Reuter.

## Resignation Of U.S. War Secretary

Washington, July 18.

Mr. Robert P. Patterson, the United States Secretary of State for War, resigned today because, he said, the imminent merger of the United States armed forces made him consider his work completed. His successor is Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall, Under Secretary of State for War since October 1945.—Reuter.

## ANSWER TO EMPIRE PUZZLE

(See Page 10)

Total "nock" was 1,025. First raiders took 342, second 171 and third 103.

## OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the Ordinary Mail. If mail closes before 10 a.m., Registered and Parcel Posts will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

Saturday, July 19  
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.  
Hankow and Manila (P.L.) (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Rangoon and Calcutta (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Straits (Sea)  
Macao, Tientsin & Shikhi (Sea) 4 p.m.  
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.  
Japan (Ordinary letters and parcels only)  
Chungking only (Air) 3.30 p.m.  
Canton, Kowloon, Kowloon & Calcutta (Air) 3.30 p.m.  
Sunday, July 20  
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 10 a.m.  
Manila (P.L.) (Air) 10 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy, Tientsin, Canton, Kowloon, Hankow, Nanking and Shanghai (Air) 10 a.m.  
Saigon and Paris only (Air) 10 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy, Macao, Tientsin, Shikhi and Hongkong (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Canton (Train) 10 a.m.  
Monday, July 21  
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via London (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Canton (Train) 11 a.m.  
Manila (P.L.) (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Hankow (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Shanghai (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.  
Amoy (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Ordinary letters and cards only for Japan (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Manila (P.L.) (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Hankow (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Hankow (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Hankow (Sea) 3 p.m.

## Limited Spanish Amnesty

Madrid, July 18.

The Minister of Education, Jose Ibáñez Martín, at a press conference today said that the government had decreed a limited amnesty on the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of the rebellion.

The amnesty affects Spaniards arrested for minor political and civil crimes after the end of the civil war and serving sentences of less than 12 years or untried. It does not affect those detained for major crimes or who are serving heavier sentences.—United Press.

## FRAU FRICK CHARGED

Munich, July 18.

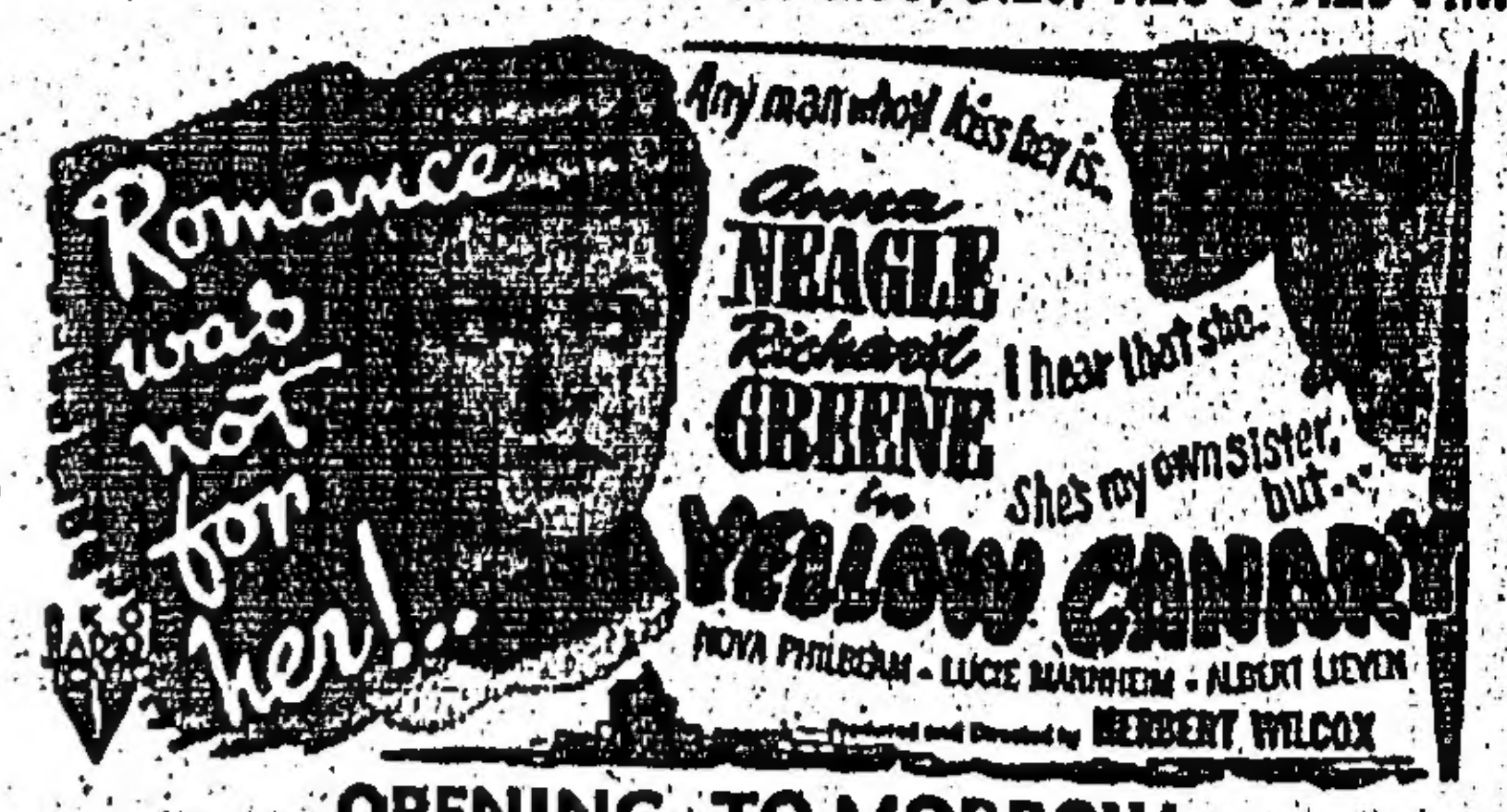
Frau Margarete Frick, widow of the Nuremberg defendant Wilhelm Frick, went on trial today before the Starnberg Denazification Court, charged as a Class One Nazi for belonging to the Nazi Party since 1930 and profiting as the wife of the Nazi Interior Minister.

Frau Frick claimed she had never bothered about politics.—United Press.

## ALHAMBRA

NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.



OPENING TO-MORROW



COMMENCING TO-MORROW: "B A M B I"

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FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.20-7.30-9.30 P.M.  
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SHOWING TO-DAY

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WITH ITS VIOLENCE, LOVE AND ADVENTURE

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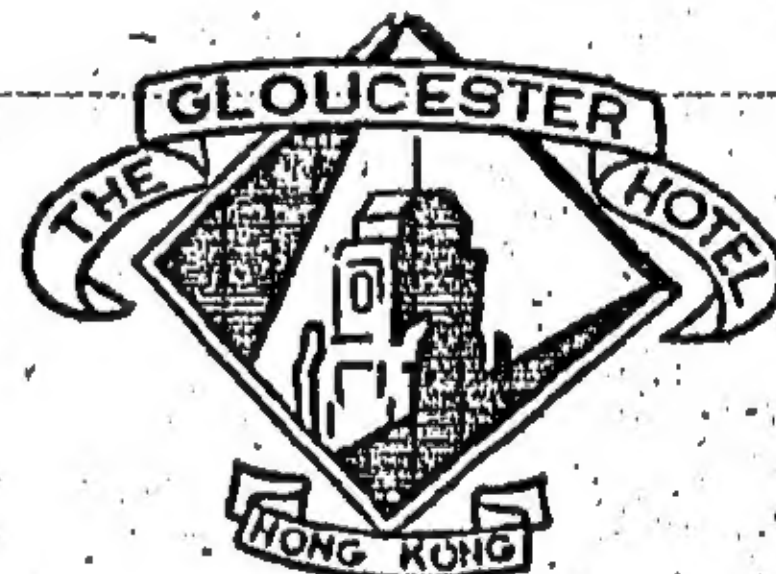
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## MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

— IT'S NEW AND DIFFERENT —

— IT'S "OUT AND ABOUT" —

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## CHURCH NOTICE

### GOSPEL HALL

Duddell Street

(Between the Bank of China and the National City Bank of New York)  
Sunday 11 a.m. Breaking-of-Bread.  
Sunday 6 p.m. Gospel Meeting.  
Tuesday 6 p.m. Bible Study.  
Thursday 1 p.m. Prayer Meeting.  
All English speaking friends are welcome.

## POSITIONS VACANT

STENOGRAPHER wanted from August 1st for Social Welfare Organisation, good English and Chinese essential. Reply Box 104, H.K. Tel.

## NOTICE

Messrs. Spence Robinson & Partners, F.F. & A.R.I.B.A. Architects, Shanghai, beg to announce having opened an Office in Hongkong and will be located temporarily at Marina House, Room No.207, Queen's Road.

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